The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871. NO. 20.

POLITICAL.

Opening of the Campaign by the Republicans of Ohio.

Secretary Delano Reviews the Work of Grant's Administration.

Senator Sherman on the Issues of the Day and the Ewing Financial Departure.

Hon. Samuel Shellabarger in Defence of the Principle of Protection.

Reforms in Massachusetts Proposed by Ben. Butler.

Charge by the New York Times Regarding Tammany Republicans.

Acceptance of the New Departure by Ex-Confederate Soldiers.

SECRETARY DELANO AT SANDUSKY.

SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 24.—The campaign was opened here to-day by the Republicans, the chief feature of the occasion being the speech of Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior. Excepting the introduction, which eulogized the Republican party and criticised the New Departure of the Democracy, the speech was devoted to an exposition of the work of the present administration.

CONTRAST WITH JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

In the way of collecting the revenue and reducing taxation a striking contrast was drawn with what was done under Johnson's administration. The present administration found the public credit impaired by the dishonesty and incapacity which pervaded the public service. The public debt was rather increasing than diminishing, with a reduction in the receipts from internal taxation. How was the falling credit of the government to be repaired, its current expenses met, and the debt reduced, in the face of this discouraging condition? This serious and embarrassing question could only be solved by the energetic enforcement of the laws and the faithful application of the moneys collected to public liabilities. It was done. During the first twelve months of the administration the receipts from internal revenue were $177,477,759.99, and during the first fiscal year $185,235,867.97, notwithstanding the reductions already stated. Without reduction, the amount of receipts from internal sources on this basis would have been $263,235,867.97. The tax on spirits during the fiscal year 1868 of the last administration yielded only $18,000,000. In the first year of the present administration there was collected and paid into the Treasury, from the same source, $55,000,000,—an increase of $37,000,000, and this on a reduction of 75 per cent of the rate to be collected. Thus the $75,000,000 [illegible]

[illegible]

purpose, and returned a favorable report. At this time, and for some years following, the representatives of Spain, Great Britain and France opposed the acquisition by us of any rights in the island, threatening the people there with the direst punishment if they did not at once forego such negotiations. It was of the utmost importance to Spain to obtain exclusive control of the territory of San Domingo, with the bay and peninsula, as it would give her absolute control of the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, with all the immense political and military advantages which would result therefrom; but she was compelled to abandon her efforts. In August, 1865, a provisional government was formed, and in the same year negotiations were resumed with the United States. In January, 1867, the Assistant Secretary of State was sent out as a special agent, attended by Rear Admiral Porter, and invested with ample power to conclude a convention, subject to ratification by the Senate, for the cession or lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana, provided it should be found to offer the advantages that were sought. Owing to a prohibition in the Dominican Constitution, that Government could not consent to an absolute sale of territory, but offered a lease, upon the details of which the parties failed to agree. President Johnson, unwilling to relinquish the project, directed our Commercial Agent there to accept terms for a lease which had been rejected by the former agent. No progress being made by the agent for some months, his instructions were revoked. Later in the same year, 1867, it was announced that the two powers on the island had entered into a treaty not to alienate any portion of their territory. This was subsequently found to be an error, but it had the effect to put a stop to our negotiations for a time. Again, however, in November, 1867, the Dominican Government sought to renew the negotiations, and they were pending in March, 1868, at the time of the downfall of Cabral and restoration of Baez. This termination of our negotiations gave rise to great solicitude on the part of some of our leading men, the distinguished Massachusetts Senator among them, lest some European power should obtain possession of the bay, the great importance of which was then conceded by all men who had studied the subject. In December, 1868, the Government of Baez opened negotiations with the United States for the annexation of the island, and the entire unanimity of the people was assured.

This was the situation of the San Domingo question when General Grant was inaugurated. In June, 1869, he appointed Mr. Hunt, of Philadelphia, a gentleman thoroughly acquainted in Hayti, to visit the island and make a report upon its resources, and the condition of its population. Mr. Hunt accepted the appointment, but was prevented from sailing by a severe attack of illness, and General Babcock, of the army, was appointed in his stead. Under the instructions given him, the latter concluded a treaty for the annexation of the San Domingo territory, and, as an alternative, a convention for the lease of the bay and peninsula of Samana. The terms of the treaty required a ratification by citizens of that country, which was given with great unanimity. This treaty, it will be remembered, did not receive the ratification of the Senate, and the convention for the lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana is still pending.

On the 12th of January, 1871, under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, the President appointed a commission to visit the Island of Hayti and make a report of its condition, resources, &c. The selection of this commission was such as to fully satisfy the entire community, and their reports more than corroborated everything the President had said relative to that country. It was elaborate, thorough, and able, setting forth in minute detail everything of interest or importance in relation to the island and its people.

At this point, the subject having passed beyond the control of the President, he transmitted the entire question to the Senate, using in his message the following language:

"And now my task is finished, and with it ends all personal solicitude on the subject. My duty being done, yours begins, and I gladly hand over the whole matter to the judgment of the American people, and of their representatives in Congress assembled. The facts will now be spread before the country, and a decision rendered by that tribunal whose convictions so seldom err, and against whose will I have no policy to enforce."

APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Delano concluded with an appeal to Republicans to relax no effort to secure the completion of the noble work undertaken by the Republican party, and to prevent the government from falling under the reckless and extravagant control of Tammany politicians. He said:

"All important considerations gather together and demand that you neither sleep upon guard nor surrender to the foe. You will realize this, and continue active and vigilant. Advance your picket defences close upon the enemy, and invade his lines whenever strength or strategy shall warrant success. So you shall conquer again, and hold for yourselves the country and the public trust which treason and rebellion cast upon you. You can then look proudly back to what your valor has accomplished, and look forward, with hope, to the progress of civilization, the happiness of future posterity, and the present glory of the nation."

SENATOR SHERMAN AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 24.—The political campaign in Northwestern Ohio was opened, on the part of the Republicans, with a large and enthusiastic meet- [illegible]

[illegible]

his assertion at length, and said that twenty-five years ago he had a personal collision with "Warrington," the Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, and had been abused by him since; and because he had a nephew in New York who [illegible] owner of the Republican [illegible] Ludlow Street Jail, nobody [illegible] of the house of Butler can get fair play in that paper. As for the Hartford Courant, that paper maligned him because he (Butler) dismissed General Hawley from his command for inefficiency and incompetency. The Boston Journal abused him, because Jewell, who wants to be Governor, is one of the trustees of the Roger's estate, and this same Republican journal charged $12 for printing a report of a Republican caucus at Beverly, because Butler delegates were nominated.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

General Butler claimed that the Republican party, having accomplished its work for the emancipation of the slave, should go forward to adjust, settle and define the exact relations of labor and capital, and protect the ill-paid or overworked laborer from exactions. [A voice, "As well from its own greed as from the greed of the employer."] He condemned strikes as illogical and indefensible, and beneath the dignity of American workmen. The ballot is in their hands. They can enact their own laws and choose their own rulers. They can compel the State to do its duty in this behalf, and give to labor its rights, and restrain capital within the bounds of its privileges.

STATE BOARDS.

Butler condemned the extravagant system of governing the State by boards and commissions, and said it must be reformed. This could be done inside the Republican party, but if not so done, it will be by the people of the Commonwealth, irrespective of party. "One set of men," said Butler, "have ruled in these matters in your State House substantially for more than 12 years, ever increasing their demands for place and pay. If you do not change them they will change you, fellow Republicans, and all people shall say amen!"

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL HAWLEY.

The following despatch was received from General Hawley, but the Chairman refused to allow it to be read:

"HARTFORD, Aug. 24.—If Butler, in his speech, said I was dismissed or removed from my command, or was ever rebuked for my conduct as an officer, I beg some friend to read this despatch, in which I say the charge is an infamous falsehood, and the man who uttered it a liar and a blackguard. The last written communication from Butler, concerning my conduct, was a copy [illegible] recommendation for my promotion.

(Signed) J. R. HAWLEY."

DELEGATE ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Aug. 24.—At the Senatorial District Convention, held in this city, to-day, Hon. I. C. Sloan and C. F. Collins were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Madison, on August 30.

At the Assembly District Convention, this evening, Hon. Willard Merrill and Hon. H. C. Bates were chosen delegates to the same.

The delegates from the county are favorable to the nomination of Hon. Wm. E. Smith for Governor. John R. Bennett is a prominent candidate for Attorney General.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 24.—The Republican Conventions for the First and Third Assembly Districts were held in this city to-day, electing Geo. W. Paine and Stephen Bowerso in the First, and Carlton Foster and L. B. Lewis in the Third, as delegates to the State Convention at Madison, August 30. All are favorable to the nomination of Washburn over Smith.

Conventions in the other two districts were held to-day, and chose Washburn delegates. The ten votes of Winnebago County in the State Convention will be given for Washburn.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Central Rink this evening. Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, Hon. Jacob H. Ambler, and others, addressed the meeting.

MR. SHELLABARGER

confined himself to a discussion of the tariff. Having remarked upon the importance of the subject, he first showed the view of the Republican party on the tariff, as expressed by its platforms and its legislation, in contrast with the position of the Democracy on [illegible]

[illegible]

meeting, opening the campaign on the part of the Republicans, was addressed here, to-night, by General Noyes, the candidate for Governor, and Prof. Monroe. In his speech General Noyes discussed reconstruction, amnesty, the Ku-Klux bill, the New York riots, constitutional amendments, finance, including Ewing's theory, the tariff, Alabama claims, civil service reform, and the New Departure. In reference to amnesty, he said that he was inclined to think that the true policy of the administration and government would be to grant general amnesty to all the excepted classes, but to preclude by name such men as Davis, Toombs, and Stephens, who still declare that nothing has been settled by war, and openly threaten to renew the attempt at secession. He defended the Ku-Klux bill, and advocated civil service reform, hoping that competitive examinations will be substituted for personal political service, as the best test of competency. After the close of the meeting at the west front of State House, the Young Men's Republican Club held a meeting at Wagner's Hall where General Noyes gave an informal reception.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MANSFIELD, O.

SPEECHES BY ALPHONSO HART AND GENERAL SHERWOOD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 24.—The campaign on the part of the Republicans was opened here this evening, by Hon. Alphonso Hart and General Sherwood, before an intelligent audience of from five to six hundred.

Mr. Hart spoke briefly of the rise and progress of the Republican party, the prosecution of the war to the saving of the country, the great measures of reconstruction and enfranchisement, the financial measures, and the success of General Grant's administration.

General Sherwood confined his remarks principally to the sham of the modern Democracy, the Ku-Klux, and the immense frauds and scoundrelism of the Tammany Democracy of New York.

Both gentlemen were loudly and repeatedly cheered.

TAMMANY REPUBLICANS.

A DISTINCT CHARGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The Times, in again referring to persons who profess to Republicanism, and yet are Tammany place-holders, states that there are pay-rolls on which are entered the names of persons who hold no office, but draw pay monthly, and that these men draw pay from the fund at the disposal of Tammany, and it adds:

"We can name a man who, within three days, has said, 'I go up to headquarters the first of every month and get a hundred dollars, but I don't hold no office and don't do no work.'"

THE TAMMANY RING.

The Tribune is dissatisfied with the Mayor's proposition for an investigation of the city accounts by any selected committee, and thinks that the investigation can be made by the people when the accounts are first published.

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., August 24.—To-day the people of West Virginia voted for and against a convention for remodelling the State constitution, by the adoption of what is known as the Fleck amendment. About ten thousand disfranchised rebel soldiers and citizens would have the privilege of the franchise on questions of to-day. This vote will go almost solid in favor of a convention; but to counterbalance this element, there is a large portion of the Democratic party who will vote against the measure. Returns at this writing are meagre, and principally from towns along the line of railway. As it is a question in which party lines are not strictly drawn it is difficult to approximate, but the general impression is, the convention will be defeated by a small majority.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

A SERENADE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Chronicle office was serenaded last evening by the Grand Army of the Republic, to indicate their approval of the course of that paper in favor of removing political opponents from the departments, and appointing Union soldiers to all their places. From 1,000 to 2,000 persons were present.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO VOTE.

Acting Secretary of the Interior will grant ten days' leave of absence, in addition to the usual leave of one month, to each Pennsylvanian in the department, who wishes to attend the coming election in that State, provided such additional leave is necessary to enable them to vote.

A CONFEDERATE REUNION.

THE NEW DEPARTURE ACCEPTED.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The Republican has a despatch from Huntsville, Mo., which says: "About 1,200 ex-Confederates assembled at the Roanoke Fair Ground to-day. Governor Reynolds, General [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The Law Circumvented in the Negotiation of the New Loan.

Review of the Money, Stock, and Breadstuffs Markets.

Negotiations by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for Property at Harper's Ferry.

Additional Charges Against Health Officer Carnochan.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—It is confidently asserted that the negotiation of the new government loan was achieved by circumventing the law in the following manner: The law authorizes the Secretary to expend only ½ per cent for commissions, advertising, and all other expenses; but the contract with the syndicate, it is stated, allows them three months' interest on the new bonds before the money is actually paid into the Treasury, or 1¼ per cent—equal to about $1,500,000 on that portion of the loan taken by the syndicate. Of this sum, it is said, Jay Cooke and his friends on this side get $400,000, and the European members of the syndicate the balance. The $50,000,000 in gold said to have been deposited in the Treasury last week by Jay Cooke is universally known to be bogus, as not one tenth of this sum of gold was obtainable. The current report is that the deposit consisted of Jay Cooke & Co.'s check on the First National Bank, at Washington. Letters from Europe, by the Russia, say that the houses of Rothschild, James Morgan & Co., and Morton, Rose & Co., refused to have anything to do with the scheme, because they looked on it as an underhand transaction. Comment on the affair is very sharp. It is alleged that, if the Secretary can make a donation of three months' interest to Jay Cooke & Co., under the law, he can make a donation of three years' interest as well, and if, by nursing $50,000,000 of gold in the Treasury vaults, he can carry Jay Cooke's checks, he ought to open a similar credit to the public.

The subscriptions to-day to the new loan, received from the National Banks, amount to about $12,000,000, leaving only about $8,000,000, besides the $10,000,000 taken by the domestic syndicate, but which the National Banks have a right to take if they please. The Western banks whose subscriptions were received to-day were the First National, of Galesburg, Ill., $50,000; First National, Indianapolis, Ind., $50,000; First National, Wellsville, O., $15,000; First National, Marshall, Mich., $2,250; First National, Xenia, O., $6,000; Citizens' National, Piqua, O., $30,000; National State Bank of Missouri, $50,000.

THE MONEY MARKET

was reported more active among the stock brokers, but with an abundant supply at 3 to 3 per cent on call.

[illegible]

to 113, closing at that price at 3 p. m. The rates paid for carrying were 1-32, 1-64, 6, flat, 2, 3, and 4 per cent, and, for carrying, 2, 2½, ¼, and 1 per cent. After the board adjourned the quotations were 112¾ to 112⅞ at the close.

THE STOCK MARKET

was strong, and advanced in the morning, especially in Lake Shore, which was made quite active by the party in it. At the close the market was off a little from the highest point of the day. There are indications that the cliques are preparing for a bull campaign, to be actively begun as soon as cool weather sets in, and the speculators and others, who are out of town, return to the street.

DRY GOODS.

The city is full of dry goods buyers, and, as a satisfactory amount of business is doing with the leading jobbers [illegible] prints are active and prices are firm. The jobbers have disposed of the bulk of their purchases so far, and are replenishing their stocks from the commission agents. Good styles of ginghams are taken quickly from the commission houses. Low grades of woollen goods are in short supply. Foreign dress goods are in demand, and low-priced qualities and choice styles are scarce. Millinery velvets are active and in demand. The auction sales are well attended, and desirable styles are taken freely at satisfactory prices.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was firmer, and, in some cases, advanced for State and Western flours, but no general advance can be quoted in addition to that reported yesterday. The supply of desirable grades of flour is relatively scarce. The sales of shipping extra embraced 1,000 barrels prime State at $5.90 delivered. The total business in State and Western flours was about 14,000 barrels, with great difficulty in filling orders for flours from spring wheat. Winter flours were comparatively plenty, but brought more money, in some cases, but have not advanced from the lowest point more than half as much as brands from spring wheat.

The wheat market was active and buoyant, closing at fully 3 cents advance. There appeared to be pressing orders from Liverpool, which has been getting but little wheat from us for some time, owing to the large diversion to the Continent.

Corn was firmer, but without special buoyancy of tone or decided activity.

[To the Associated Press.]

TENNESSEE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Tennessee Press Association arrived here to-day.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

The promised accounts of the Comptroller's office will make a volume of 5,000 pages.

THE JERSEY CITY EXPLOSION.

About $1,200 has been collected at Jersey City in aid of the sufferers by the recent explosion.

EXAMINATION OF BOILERS.

In the examination made of steam boilers in this city, nineteen have been found defective and unfit for use.

CHARITY FUND.

The Commissioners of Charities have been forced to cut down their expenses, some $90,000 having been taken off their estimate for the year. The result is that they have abandoned the temporary relief system, under which many persons in distress have heretofore been aided.

TROUBLESOME HACKMEN.

There are constant complaints that hackmen and runners at piers and railway depots are committing brutal outrages upon travellers arriving in the city. Notwithstanding the fact that outrages are committed under the observation of the police, arrests are seldom heard of. Tuesday night, when the wife of General W. T. Sherman arrived at the depot of the Hudson River Railway, she was surrounded by a gang of these roughs, and, together with the gentleman by whom she was accompanied, narrowly escaped severe injury. Her apparel was considerably damaged, and her escort was badly cut about his hands, and his clothes torn by the assaulting ruffians.

FIVE PER CENT BONDS.

Fifteen millions of the new five per cent bonds subscribed for abroad will be ready for shipment by Saturday's steamer, and more will follow on the 5th proximo.

RAILWAY STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

It is reported in Washington that Colonel Thomas A. Scott has concluded negotiations with Harper's Ferry Water Power and Manufacturing Company for their property, recently purchased of the government, at Harper's Ferry. This is a [illegible]

[illegible]

ies of infantry are ordered on duty, to guard against any breach of the peace. Governor Hoffman is expected.

FOREIGN.

Austria.

SPECULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Echo, to-day, has a despatch from Vienna to the effect that the overtures made by Bismark to the Austrian Government aim at more than the settlement of the Roumanian Railway difficulty. A correspondent says the English Foreign Office has been warned to watch proceedings at Gastein.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Kreuz Zeitung, to-day, categorically denies the reports of an unfavorable turn to the negotiations at Gastein, and that coolness has sprung up between the Emperors of Germany and Austria. The same journal says that no special arrangements are intended to be made at Gastein.

France.

DEBATE ON THE DISBANDMENT BILL.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the Assembly to-night, there was a debate upon the bill for disbandment of the National Guards. General Pellevier, brother of the celebrated Marshal of that name, spoke in opposition to the measure, which he characterized as inopportune and dangerous. Viscount [illegible] followed in a speech demanding immediate and uncompromising disbandment, which was vociferously cheered by the Deputies of the Right. Thiers objected to the immediate action as unjust. He asserted that only a portion of the Nationals were unfit to bear arms. Being violently interrupted by the Right, Thiers concluded by saying it was evident he had lost the confidence of the Assembly, and that he knew not what course to adopt. An amendment proposed by General Ducrot, providing for gradual disbandment, was then adopted by 487 against 154.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—It is officially announced that the anniversary of the establishment of the republic will be celebrated throughout France on September 3.

PETROLEUM SHELLS.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—In the trial of Assy before the court-martial, to-day, the prisoner's counsel boldly charged the Versailles troops with using petroleum shells during the siege of Paris. The Court promptly silenced the accuser, and stigmatized the assertion as infamous.

FROM FRANKFORT TO VERSAILLES.

It is reported that negotiations between France and Germany, in relation to the evacuation of French territory by German troops, which have been carried on for some time at Frankfort, are to be transferred to Versailles.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—La France says that an understanding has been reached between the Committee of the Assembly and the Government respecting the dissolution of the National Guards, and that discussion upon the subject in the Assembly and conflict over the disarmament are both improbable.

A REVOLUTIONARY LEAGUE.

The German Ambassador, Count Waldersee, has complained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count de Remusat, of the existence of a league for the deliverance of Alsace and Lorraine from the hands of the Germans. Count de Remusat replied that such a league was illegal, and that it should be dissolved.

ASSASSINATION RUMOR.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—There was a rumor on the Bourse this afternoon that an attempt had been made to assassinate King Amadeus of Spain. It is added that the King received no injury. The report meets as yet with no confirmation.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times' special from Paris states that the question of the dissolution of the Assembly is causing such excitement that grave consequences are possible.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 24.—The bill of Gambetta for the consideration of a Republican Union of Deputies in the Assembly, proposes a dissolution of the National Assembly, on the ground that its discussions have proved fruitless, and to organize a Constituent Assembly in its place, and the resignation of Thiers when the Constituent Assembly is elected.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

$20,000,000 of Additional Bank Circulation for the West and South.

The President Not to Visit the Capital This Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BANK CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury says that $20,000,000 of the $54,000,000 additional currency authorized for National Banks in the West and South have been taken up. Of his sum the West has taken nearly four-fifths.

THOMAS H. NEWSON,

contractor to furnish stone for the construction of a light-house on Lake Huron, has asked to be relieved from fulfilling his contract, on the ground that it does not pay. Newson is the same individual who had a controversy with government officials about his bid for furnishing granite for the St. Paul Custom House, and whose quarrel was taken up by several members of Congress at the time. The reason his bid was rejected at the time was because he offered to furnish stone for a less sum than it would cost at the quarry.

THE PRESIDENT.

Advices to-night are to the effect that the President will not find it convenient to visit the city this week.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE GOLDEN RULE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A short time after the wreck of the steamship Golden Rule, the safe belonging to the United States Treasury was found and forwarded here, where it was examined by the department machinist, who reported that it did not bear marks or evidence of having been forced open by the use of instruments, but could have been, and probably was broken open by being violently thrown from side to side of the hold of the vessel and among the rocks after the vessel broke up. No part of the money contained in the safe was ever recovered, and, notwithstanding the unremitting efforts of the department, through detectives and otherwise, for more than three years, nothing has been discovered casting suspicion on the officers or crew of the vessel, nor on those employed on the wrecking vessel. It is now six years since the Golden Rule was wrecked. The notes contained in the safe are past due three or more years, and no trace has been found of their existence.

R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Currency, has made a detailed report to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving the facts in the case of the government loss by the wreck of the Golden Rule. He says that the evidence shows that the notes were lost in the sea, and recommends that the Treasurer be credited, as in other cases, for notes cancelled and destroyed, and that proper entries be made of cancellation, destruction, etc., on the books of the Register.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to allow the claim made by the Bank of Kentucky for the refunding of taxes paid. The claim for the refunding was on the ground that the State owned a large amount of stock in the bank.

CHINESE LIGHT HOUSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends, in a letter to the Secretary of State, based upon official despatches of Minister Low, that there be no intervention by the United States as to repairing light houses on the China coast, he being of the opinion that the Chinese Government will, in time, fulfil its obligations in this respect.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN

amount, to-day, to $11,000,000. It is anticipated that the balance of the loan will be closed immediately [illegible]

[illegible]

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL
COFFEE POT!
30,000 Families in the United States use them.
145,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!
It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.
Manufactured exclusively by the
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
For WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO.
And for sale by the trade everywhere.
NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.
CHICAGO.

CARPETS.

Carpets.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
Have Just Received some very choice patterns of Body Brussels Carpets of their own importation, to which they invite the attention of City Buyers.
WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE
For the Week Ending Aug. 23.
EDITORIALS: No Answer from Tammany—The Grain Trade—A Crisis in France—The New Departure in Kentucky—International Money Order System—Boutwell's Loan to the Syndicate.
THE FARM AND GARDEN: Return from the Mountains—Longmont and the Chicago Colony—Coal Mines—Preparing to Leave from Home.
THE APIARY: Bee-Keeping in the Parks of the Rocky Mountains—Bumble-Bees.
LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: Cotto-Contraction of the Hoof—Bog Spavin or Windgall.
EFFECT OF FOOD ON WOOL.
CROPS IN THE MINNESOTA VALLEY: The Section Devastated by Storms.
GLEANINGS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.
POLITICAL: Result of the Kentucky Election—Speech of Senator Morton at St. Louis—Speaker Blaine Serenaded at Saratoga.
HOME: Widening of the Schism in the Catholic Church—Fresh Recruits for Dr. Dollinger.
A MICHIGAN ELOPEMENT: A Man and His Wife Elope Pending a Suit for Divorce.
UTAH: The Territorial Election on the 7th inst.—How the Mormons Voted.
A BEAR FIGHT IN ARIZONA.
WHO ARE ENTITLED TO BOUNTY LANDS.
UNDER THE TREES: The Grass and its Myriad Inhabitants.
DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE: The Thousand Islands, Rapids and Canals—Present and Prospective Commerce of the River—Projected Improvement of Internal Navigation—The Intercolonial Railway.
THE DEEP SNOW: A Notable Illinois Event of Forty Years Ago—Interesting Reminiscences.
THE SEASIDE: Death of Jack McCarty—Pennsylvania Politics and Tariff Notes—Some Dutch Character. By Gath.
FEMALE AQUATICS: Race on Winnipiseogee—Brown and Harvard Outdone—The Fair Participants and their Uniform Costume.
THE AMERICAN LADY: A Chicago Story. By the author of "John Bull," &c. Concluded.
NAPOLEON IN EXILE: Interesting Reminiscences of a Visit to Camden Court.
THE AZTEC'S CALENDAR STONE: A Model of it sent to the Indiana State Library by Minister Nelson.
SHAKER LOVE: The True Story of the Eloping Shakers, Ira A. Lawson and Miss Van Valer.
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE: Complete Summary of News by Mail and Telegraph.
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: Review of the Markets for the Week.
THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and wider circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction to Postmasters or Agents, for a club of ten or [illegible]

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
Shirts made of N. Y. M. Muslin, with 2,500 Linen, per doz., to order.......$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin, with 2,100 Linen....$3.00
Lonsdale Muslin, with 2,100 Linen....$6.00
Our Linens are made to our Order. They [illegible]
WILSON BROS.,
64 Washington-st., opp. Opera House.
204 FOURTH-ST., OPERA HOUSE, Cincinnati, and UNION BUILDING, Troy, N. Y.

HATS.

GENTS'
FALL
HATS.
BISHOP & BARNES,
Fashionable Hatters,
115 Lake-st.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO GREEN BAY.
The New and Elegant Upper Cabin Steamer
NAVARINO,
Will leave Goodrich Steamboat Landing FOR GREEN BAY AND ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS, FRIDAY, Aug. 25, at 9 o'clock [illegible]
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DENTIFRICE.

DR. PRICE'S
Tooth Lozenges.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
Members of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society are requested to meet at No. 38 South Halsted-st. [illegible]
JOHN STEWART, Secretary.
JOHN McARTHUR, President.

FOR SALE.

Hop Sacking
FOR SALE BY
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
183 South Water-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

The Old Original Twenty-five Cent California Meal Restaurant,
144 EAST MADISON-ST.

THE FRIENDS OF WALTER S. SACHE
will be glad to learn that he is now out of danger. [illegible]

TOILETINE.

LADIES!

CALIFORNIA.

"ALL ABOUT CALIFORNIA."
Copies can be had gratis of W. H. FRANCIS, 110 LaSalle-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S
CIDER
VINEGAR.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY,
Wholesale Dealers IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
69 & 71 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST CUSTOM BOOTS IN THE WORLD.
They are made from best Chicago Upper!
They are made from over-weight Sole Leather!
They have solid Sole Leather Counters!
They are Hand-Pegged!
They are Hand-Sided!
They are every pair WARRANTED!
They are sold of any sizes required
They are sold AT LOW PRICES!
ALSO,
PATENT SADDLE-SEAM
BOOTS,
The best seam in existence, for it is IMPOSSIBLE for it to rip!
ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
PATENT WATER-PROOF
SHOES,
For Women and Misses.
These goods have been thoroughly tested, and are as represented, thus enabling LADIES to wear a cloth shoe throughout the entire Fall and Winter without overshoes, which has before been impossible except at the daily risk of wet feet, and consequent illness.
ALSO, an immense stock of CUSTOM-MADE and EASTERN goods, of all varieties required for the Fall Trade, which we are at all times happy to show to our friends and patrons of the last eight years, and to merchants generally.
Boot and Shoe Pacs, and other Lumbermen's Goods, A SPECIALTY.

CASH HOUSE.
Farnum,
Flagg & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Boots AND Shoes,
10 Lake-st., Chicago,
Have received a full and complete stock of the most reliable and finest style goods manufactured in the country.
OUR
Chicago Custom Made Goods are warranted the best stock and most perfect work in the world.
We will sell the best goods for less money than any House in the West.

E. S. PRATT & CO.,
COMMISSION
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Second Floor, 44 Wabash-av.
Great Bargains always to be obtained.

RUBBER HOSE.

FIRE! FIRE!!
To Planing Mills and Manufactories.
FOR SALE.
2,000 feet Rubber Hose, in 50 feet sections, with couplings [illegible]
GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT,
Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st., Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is situated on the St. Joseph River, eighty miles east of Chicago, via Michigan Southern Railroad, and two miles from the flourishing town of South Bend. [illegible]
MOTHER M. ANGELA, Superior, St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P.O., Indiana.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,
15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,
Between Randolph and Washington-sts., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]
CHARLOTTE A. GREGG, Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF
RACINE COLLEGE
WILL OPEN SEPT. 13.
For admission apply to
REV. JAMES DeKOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,
413 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.
[illegible] REV. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J.

Fort Washington French Institute.
[illegible]

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y. [illegible]

MRS. JOHN V. BLEECKER
[illegible]

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
[illegible]
STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

LIME KILN,
[illegible]

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Offer to Cash Buyers:
American Cottons, Woollens and Flannels, by the package, at Low prices.
Also,
A very complete stock of Notions, Hosiery, and Gloves, in large or small quantities.
WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

WAREHOUSING.

IMPORTANT TO GRAIN SHIPPERS.
UNITED STATES
Warehouse Company
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL $550,000
Chartered 1863.
This Company receives on STORAGE in their Granaries [illegible] at the following rates, viz:
WHEAT....1 ct per bushel per month
CORN......1 ct per bushel per month
OATS....3-4 ct per bushel per month
[illegible]
CASH ADVANCES [illegible]
GEO. L. JONES & CO., MILWAUKEE [illegible]

EVANSTON PROPERTY.

NORTH
EVANSTON
GROVE
PROPERTY.
[illegible]
JOHN CULVER,
No. 65 Clark-st.
CORNER RANDOLPH-ST.

FINANCIAL.

DRY GOODS BANK.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
336 Broadway, - New York.
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
WM. F. BRITTON, President.
CHAS. E. NORRIS, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN,
On first-class Chicago Property. [illegible]

COAL.

COAL.
GAYLORD LACKAWANNA COAL,
The purest and strongest coal in the market. We are sole agents in Chicago for the
CLOVER HILL (OHIO) COAL,
Unsurpassed for steam purposes, excellent for domestic use, and very cheap. Also
Brier Hill, Blossburg, and Lump Lehigh.
PRATT BROTHERS,
No. 17 Chicago-av. and No. 6 North State-st.

J. L. HATHAWAY,
Agent for Webber, Cowan & Co., Miners and Shippers of
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.
The best qualities of Hard and Soft Coal and Blossburg constantly on hand and for sale in lots. All coal for domestic use carefully screened before delivery.
Office and Yard, corner Market and Randolph-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE
For Sale or Rent.
LAKE FOREST RESIDENCE.
The elegant residence of [illegible], located in the centre of Lake Forest; large garden, with plenty of fruit and vegetables [illegible]
CHARLES GOODMAN.

THE PARK SIDE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION
[illegible]
HENRY T. CHACE, Sec'y P. S. H. A.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD AND OIL WORKS,
(Established 1852—Burnt and rebuilt in 1870.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls.
Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

SEELY'S
VANILLA & LEMON
EXTRACTS!
The only absolutely pure extracts made in the West are Seely's. Call upon any first-class grocer for these superior goods.
GIVE THEM ONE TRIAL!
[illegible] W. F. FULLER [illegible]

LAKE NAVIGATION.

LAKE SUPERIOR.
For Silver Islet, Ft. William, and North Shore Points.
The swift, iron side-wheel steamer
CHICORA,
McGREGOR, Master, will call at Marquette [illegible]
T. E. SPEAR & CO., Agents, Marquette.

SCALES.

VICTOR SCALES,
VICTOR SCALE CO.
MOLINE, ILL.
Chicago House, 158 State-st.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.
227 & 229 Lake-st., CHICAGO.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S
LAUNDRY,
90 Dearborn-st.

THE TURF.

1871. DEXTER 1871.
TROTTING PARK.
INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE
DEXTER PARK
DRIVING ASSOCIATION,
CHICAGO.
TRUSTEES:
S. A. SAGE, C. B. FARWELL,
IRA HOLMES, JAMES SPENCER,
J. B. SHERMAN, H. H. CAMPBELL,
PETER SCHUTTLER.
PREMIUMS, $22,800.
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, Aug. 23, 24, 25, and 26.
LIST OF ENTRIES:
THIRD DAY
Friday, Aug. 25.
[illegible]
FOURTH DAY—Saturday, Aug. 26.
[illegible]
J. A. HOLMES, Treasurer.

RACES FOR SATURDAY.
To accommodate the masses of people to witness the trotting of GOLDSMITH MAID, LUCY, BASHAW, Jr., and CHICAGO, the Rock Island Railroad will run a special train to the Stock Yards at 1:30 p. m., Saturday, from Rock Island Depot.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Inman Line
MAIL STEAMERS,
Carrying the British and United States Mail.
[illegible]

CUNARD LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, for
QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW.
[illegible]
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

PROPOSALS.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
[illegible]
Hyde Park, Aug. 21, 1871.

TO BUILDERS.
Proposals will be received until noon of the 7th Sept., for the erection of a
UNION SCHOOL BUILDING,
In St. Joseph, Michigan.
[illegible]

ASSESSORS' NOTICES.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the Town of West Chicago, in said county, has completed the assessment of property in the said Town of West Chicago for the year A. D. 1871 [illegible]
W. H. BRADFORD, Town Assessor.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor of the Town of South Chicago, in said county, has completed the assessment [illegible]
JULIUS ROSENTHAL, Town Assessor.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!
The Great Soothing Remedy.
[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms Per Year to Subscribers by Mail. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

[illegible]

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County. Premiums are allowed [illegible] on yearly subscriptions.

Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, [illegible] cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, [illegible] cents per week.

M. C. [illegible], City Circulator.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1871.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS AND THEIR CANDIDATE.

Mr. Doolittle has done little in politics since the time of his not altogether voluntary retirement from the United States Senate in 1869. Indeed, his active career in this line may be said to have ceased shortly after the birth and untimely demise of the Andy Johnson party in 1866, of which Mr. Doolittle was one of the most tender and assiduous accoucheurs. It was in consequence of that exploit of Mr. Doolittle that the Wisconsin Legislature, in the year named, cordially—indeed, urgently, though without avail, as it turned out—requested him to resign his Senatorship, which the Republican party had conferred upon him. During the previous autumn Mr. Doolittle had achieved his last exploit as a nominal Republican by appearing before the Wisconsin State Convention of that party, and securing the omission of all distinctively Republican views from the platform for that year. Particularly was the Senator ominous and lugubrious concerning the danger of conferring the elective franchise upon colored citizens, as he claimed to have learned from General Grant, who whispered the thing in his ear just before leaving Washington, that this course would result at once in a general massacre of the population of the South! The doleful prophecies of Mr. Doolittle were accepted by the convention under the gag-rule and the manipulation of a Johnsonian Chairman, and the platform was adopted without a Republican principle in it, but with one highly laudatory of the administration of Andy Johnson. It is probable that Mr. Doolittle's clarion voice has not rung out from the rostrum of the Wisconsin Capitol since the exploit of 1865, until the nomination for Governor by the Democrats, on Wednesday, brought him out in a speech expressive of his gratitude and explanatory of his present position. He came to the front with his heart in his hand and ink on his thumbs, to tell his "dear friends" how unexpected this nomination had come to him. It was unsought and unexpected; he did not yield without a struggle, but yield as supposed he must, etc. And then he went on with a good old "constitutional" lament over the folly and wickedness of Republicanism. He congratulated his fellows of the convention (nine-tenths of them Copperheads of the most pronounced type) upon the emancipation of the slaves, and triumphant result of the war against the slave power. "Oh!" he says—and Mr. Doolittle is a man of many Oh's when his country is the subject of his oratory, and especially when he has been nominated for anything—"Oh!" said Mr. Doolittle, "how our hearts went up to the Almighty God, when peace, blessed peace, had come, and when no more of our sons were to go down to battle and to death." Whether this burst of feeling was followed by a fervent "amen" from Sat Clark and the other avowed secessionists, who formed the controlling element of the convention, is not reported to us by telegraph. But it is certain that the convention, being manipulated by that class, and presided over by one of the most irreconcilable of them, nothing could be more absurd than Mr. Doolittle's outburst of congratulatory feeling. To felicitate such a crowd upon the accomplishment of events which very [illegible] labored, but labored in a [illegible], was, indeed, [illegible] of felicitations.

Mr. Doolittle's time-honored quotation of Gustavus Adolphus' remark about breaking the chains of one people and forging them for another, will be recognized with familiar welcome by all who have heard the Senator's speeches for the past five or six years. And if the speech (which is published yesterday) had been taken down phonographically, we are sure that a liberal round of applause would have been scored at that point. But the Gustavus Adolphus business is used for a purpose which, we are sorry to say, Mr. Doolittle has several times attempted in his public speeches—that of lugging the sainted name of Lincoln into the service of the reactionary party, and saddling upon that dead patriot the whole monstrous "policy" of Andrew Johnson. Now, this is bad business for Mr. Doolittle; partly because Mr. Doolittle does not know, and has no authority to say, on Lincoln's behalf, what Lincoln would have done had he survived the era which closed with his death; and partly because, if such guessing is to be allowed, the probabilities are ten against one that the author of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Gettysburg Address would have been heartily with the masses of the Republican party upon the issues of reconstruction. Lincoln was a man of sense and discernment, and a man of progressive ideas, and not a mere kicking machine, like his successor; and there is no reason to doubt that he would have shaped his policy, so far as he had a policy, by the exigencies of the times and the demands of the loyal people of the nation. It is simply a wilful slander upon his good name to say that he would have done otherwise—much more so to say that he would have gone to such lengths as Andrew Johnson and his courtier, Doolittle, and become an apostate to the party of freedom and equal rights.

The candidate of the Wisconsin Democrats, having convinced his hearers of his extreme shyness in the acceptance of nominations for office, and wrung in his customary Gustavus Adolphus matter, proceeds to argue that the Democrats will not be Democrats any longer after succeeding in a Federal election—that is, that they will not take any advantage of their dominancy to nullify the constitutional amendments and other results of the war, which they have been so long and so bitterly denouncing. But Mr. Doolittle does this in such a weak and disingenuous manner that the reader of his speech is obliged to consider it an ingenious attempt to satisfy his fellow-Democrats that they really could and might do the things which are pretended to be impossible.

In fine, Mr. Doolittle's speech is, throughout, as disingenuous and inconsistent as the gentleman's political career has been. That career we do not refer to in view of any importance attaching to his present hopeless candidacy for the Wisconsin Governorship, but simply as an illustration of the thoroughly illogical and inconsistent character of this New Departure movement, and of the men who are foremost in it. Mr. Doolittle was originally a Democrat, as he has recently again become by the process of relapse. But in 1854, or thereabouts, he abandoned that party and joined the Republicans on the Kansas issue—the purpose of the Republicans being to exclude slavery from the Territories and insure a free population to all new States whose organization was henceforth to be entrusted to national authority. His new enthusiasm for Republican principles, and his earnest voice in their behalf, were rewarded by two terms of six years each in the United States Senate. Then, in 1866, when it looked (to some) as if there was about to be a revolution in parties, Mr. Doolittle suddenly flopped over and opposed the Republican party, alleging as his ground for doing so the precise opposite of his reason for joining that party, viz., the domination of the Republicans to establish a loyal party throughout the South. Mr. Doolittle left the Democrats because he didn't want slavery perpetuated in the Territories, and went back to them because apparently he *did* want it perpetuated in the South, where it had lost its status entirely by reason of the war. If Mr. Doolittle says he did not want to see slavery perpetuated, he says that which he cannot maintain by proofs; for it is easily to be shown from the records that Mr. Doolittle's devotion to the oppressed race disappeared the moment that it became necessary to enfranchise them in order that their rights and freedom might be preserved. Mr. Doolittle voted for the Civil Rights bill and the Freedmen's Bureau bill; but no sooner did Johnson's veto come in than Mr. Doolittle whipped about to the south-southeast and voted against both these measures as vital to the freedom and elevation of the colored race as the proclamation of emancipation itself. His support of Andy Johnson in that usurping reconstruction policy, which enacted the "black codes" for several of the Southern States, shows how much the man cared for the principle of human freedom, and how hollow were the pretences on which he left the Democracy in 1854. The Democrats who now take him up need have no difficulty in surmising that, since he left them, then, for office and nothing else, he has joined them now for a similar reason. The trouble with Mr. Doolittle in 1865-6 was, that he thought the Republican party would be crushed all to pieces unless it followed Johnson in his reactionary course, and, like his military prototype "who was a little lame, and would start on ahead" in the retreat, he set out early, and soon found himself alone; so much so that, as he says in his speech of Wednesday, he can only speak "from his own standpoint." Feeling that it is not good for a man (who desires office) to be alone, he has joined the only corps which was likely to give him promotion, and this nomination is the result. We have no hesitation in saying it will add no strength to the already weak cause of the Democracy in Wisconsin. For there is no man in that State more unpopular, personally, with either party than J. R. Doolittle. The Republicans hate him because he betrayed them and refused to yield to their unanimous request to take himself out of the fiduciary position which he held on false pretences; the Democrats distrust him because he deserted them on an excuse which his subsequent course stultified; and nobody likes him, because of the manifest want of candor and consistency either in his actions or in his speeches. He has now capped the climax of his many political absurdities by going over to fight the Republicans when he has formally abandoned the only issue which he has been making with them. In short, he is, probably, the worst stultified man in America, all things considered. And what claim can he make upon the Democrats of Wisconsin, except the barren one that he is out of office and wishes to be in? And what claim can the party which nominates him urge for the support of a renegade Republican, except that it knows its own record to be evil, and pays an intended compliment to the other side by selecting one of our cast-off statesmen as being, possibly, less noxious than one of their own associates during the worst epoch of their career?

FAULTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, must have astonished somewhat the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses of the National Teachers' Association when, at St. Louis, two days ago, he told those excellent people that he was "something of a skeptic" concerning the unalloyed benefits supposed to be conferred on this nation by the system which they represent. The favorite theory in this country—indeed, the only one which has been preached to any considerable extent—has been that the common school is not only the bulwark of our liberties—speaking in a flowery and general manner—but the basis of our morality, public and social, speaking in a more exact and prosaic manner. The popular theory has been that, to make an American in every sense a sovereign, the equal of kings and the safe custodian of the power of government, it was only necessary to let him light his lamp at the fountain-fire of liberty, the common school; that all he needed, as a constituent molecule of that pure and [illegible] mass which constitutes our body politic, was to be put through grammar according to the plan of the latest author, infuse into him a little natural science, teach him a smattering of the languages, whether quick or dead, and get him well up in the 'ologies, and sharpen him in a commercial college. It is a pleasant theory, and one which has tickled the national self-complacency not a little.

And now comes the Missouri Governor, and tells the schoolma'ams—those virgins with the well-trimmed lamps of learning—that they are dangerous creatures; that their torches, which are none the less for lighting their neighbors', are but incendiary flambeaux at best; and that they must be covered at once with the lanthorn of morality, or they will kindle an explosion which shall leave not a respectable fragment of timber in the whole imposing fabric of our great and glorious government. Says Mr. Brown:

> "It is very customary in declamations to pronounce that education is the great safeguard of republics against the decay of virtue and the growth of corruption, yet the facts scarcely bear out the proposition. The highest civilizations, both ancient and modern, have sometimes been the most flagitious. Nowadays, certainly, our prime rascals are educated rascals, and it is at least doubtful whether education in itself, as now represented and confined merely to the acquisition of knowledge, has any tendency to mitigate the vicious elements of human nature, further than to form the disposition and dispose of crime. [illegible]"

And the worst of it is that Governor Brown is so nearly right in these reflections. The complaint to which he has given voice is, that the education afforded to the rising generation, whether in the public schools or in other places of development, is becoming every day more exclusively intellectual; and that the development of the intellect and its faculties, without a corresponding development and direction of the moral faculties, is the most dangerous of processes. We all know that knowledge is power, and that the power which knowledge conveys is a power for good or for evil, according to the judgment and impulses of the possessor. Hence the serious danger of our present modes of education, which develop power in the adolescent mind without instilling those moral precepts which guide the use of that power, and prevent its application to purposes of evil.

The reader may say, "We have heard all that before. That is an exploded dogma, used by the old fogies who wanted to keep the monopoly of learning." But it is not so. What is the average effect of education upon the young American to-day? He comes out of school with "Excelsior" pinned on his banner, and his mind as intently fixed upon a higher station as that of Longfellow's hero, which

> "Flashed like a falchion from its sheath,"

was fixed upon the summit of the fatal peak. He is consumed by a desire to become very rich or very great; and—which is the fatal point—he has not been taught in any adequate manner the ethics which should tell him what means of achieving greatness or wealth are permissible and what are not. The pure intellectuality of the school-room regimen has disinclined his mind from things which are material, and have particularly prejudiced him against any calling which requires manual labor, or slow, patient production of any sort.

The passion to become *suddenly* rich has been still further inflamed by several recent events in our national career, which have built vast fortunes for individuals in a few months' time. The discoveries of precious metals in California and Nevada, the war, with its shoddy contracts and inflations of values; the rapid development of the resources of the West, resulting in the sudden enhancement of values in the metropolis—all these have made great fortunes for a few, and served as examples [illegible] for reckless speculation which now rages in the pulses of the "educated" classes. The sad fact is not merely that Young America is determined to achieve wealth at once, but that he expects to achieve it at the expense of somebody else. And not only this, but that though the means need be immoral, there is no such high standard of probity in the breast of the public as shall result in the punishment, by even so much as a social ostracism, of the wrong-doer. On the contrary, society is rather disposed to commend than to condemn a knave, provided he have the dash or the dare to make himself a brilliant scoundrel, and get safely away with the proceeds of his exploits. Most men make a pretence of execrating Fisk and Vanderbilt, for instance; but how many young men of Chicago would not be Fisks and Vanderbilts to-day, if they could? It is the purpose of education to discipline the mind to a condition of development which weighs the factitious advantages of wealth and notoriety at their true value, and teaches to forego the falsely brilliant for the sake of that which is really substantial and good. But what mockery of philosophy is it which our boasted educational system has given us, and which sets us to chasing after those worthless baubles in such a reckless rush, and cutting our brothers' throats—aye, and our sisters'!—lest they distance us in the mad pursuit?

The general tendency toward immorality is apparent in every walk of life, and in every department of affairs. It shows itself in business, in the way already mentioned; "scalpers" of the Exchange robbing each other of fortunes in a way no whit more moral than that in which Robin Hood pursued his traffic in "the merry greenwood;" employes robbing their employers; middlemen combining in rings to force the producer and consumers to pay them large levies without adequate consideration; everybody, in short, endeavoring to overreach everybody else, and to achieve wealth by any means except by producing it. It appears in our politics, where examples are constantly before us of bad men rising to eminence through unworthy means, or amassing fortunes by corrupt administration of the interests confided to them. We see it in society, where a lowering of the moral tone is producing fearful results in the domestic tragedies and scandalous uses of marital infidelity which are filling the columns of the daily journals. Where, in short, does not the evidence appear of a radical fault in the moral training of the young?

A radical fault somewhere. Where? It is partly in the schools, where, under the pretence of ruling out doctrinal religion from the instructions conveyed, we have really ruled out those moral precepts which are more essential "corner-stones of liberty" than any amount of vulgar fractions and verbal paradigms. It shows itself plentifully, also, in the family circle, where the matter of education is almost totally abandoned, under the excuse that to the schoolmaster is delegated that duty. And it lurks with fatal power in the churches, whose pastors are much more concerned in securing a showy auditorium, or a showy sermon, or an abnormally-rotund assistant, than in watching over the soundness of their flocks, and especially the young and tender lambs. When they see all about them so much money lavished on show and splendor, the youth of the church cannot but grow to regard with especial fondness the agency which procures these gaudy trappings, so necessary, apparently, to the happiness of their elders and guardians. Accordingly, Mammon is the god really worshipped, even in the sanctuary of the Most High, the false idol being concealed behind a flimsy *simulacrum* of the ostensible object of adoration.

Such are the effects of the education with which our youths are being inoculated as a protection against the plague of barbarism, without due precaution against the noxious *virus* which may inhere in civilization itself. It may be that, even aside from this consideration, education is not an unalloyed blessing—that more discrimination may be learned in the times and methods of employing it upon the minds of the young. Education, like intellect undoubtedly ripens its recipient. So does the worm ripen the half-grown fruit; and it falls to the ground and rots. Education, as we have said, inspires ambition. Of one hundred who are but intellectually educated, ninety-nine are bent upon achieving fortune or fame; of these ninety-nine not nine succeed, perhaps. The others fall to the ground and are as unsavory and unwholesome as the fruit prematurely ripened.

OVERWORK.

Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, has just suffered a physical prostration, from which it will take him some time to recover. Mr. Stewart is yet comparatively young. But for many years, and especially of late years, he has been intensely devoting his mental and physical powers to his immense business, and, at last, unable to bear the persistent strain, his system gave way and he lies helpless, and such a wreck that his physicians cannot give an assurance that his health will be re-established.

We published yesterday an account of the departure for Europe of Mr. John F. Tracey, so long known to the public from his connection with railroad affairs. He, too, has been subjected to such a mental and bodily strain for the last six years that the wonder is that he has not broken down long ago. He goes to Europe, accompanied by a physician, and it is uncertain, so greatly is he prostrated in mind and body, whether he will ever resume his active leadership in railroad affairs again.

There are other men engaged in railroads, in banking, in all branches of commerce, and in all the learned professions, who are also hastening to a like sudden, and, perhaps, more overwhelming termination. Every day we read of men, seemingly in good health, suddenly falling in death, or perishing by protracted paralysis, or rapidly falling into mental decay. So numerous have been such cases of late years that people have wondered that "heart disease," to which these things are attributed, had become so universal. But the truth is that men in these days never know when to stop. The richer they grow the more earnestly they labor; the desire and thirst for profit, the excitements of competition, the intensity of the spirit of speculation which pervades every walk of life; these things all hasten the mind and body to that point where the strength of nature fails, and the man, if he does not die instantly, lingers along with paralyzed limbs and weakened intellect for the remainder of his life.

All men have more or less of the cares and anxieties peculiar to human life. That there is a skeleton in every household is proverbial; and no man can long survive a struggle with nature who, in addition to the ordinary cares of life, assumes a load of responsibility beyond all mortal strength, and, with over-burdened brain and fevered body, ventures to battle through the world. There is a limit to the power of giants. The burdens which a man may carry when taken separately and at intervals, and be but the stronger for the labor, if all pressed upon the brain at once, must produce exhaustion of body and mind. We are all working too fast. We are all laboring as if the affairs of mankind must be arranged before we die; we are all toiling as if for the purpose of leaving nothing for any one to do after we have gone. There are men now living who so labor by night and day that it is reasonable to assume that they expect in their time to lay every mile of railroad that will ever be needed on the continent of America. And the same spirit is to be found in every walk of life. We are destroying ourselves, that posterity may have nothing to trouble themselves with.

This unnatural process of destruction, of course, carries off those soonest whose services to society are most valuable. But the great mistake is in supposing that the men who follow us cannot get along as well if we leave something for them to do. We make another mistake in supposing that any one of us is absolutely essential to the world's prosperity, or that the world will miss us a week after we have gone. It is madness, therefore, for men to tax themselves mentally and physically, to break down their bodily strength and mental vigor under the delusion that we are fulfilling a mission or accomplishing anything that would not have been as well accomplished if we had never existed. There are but few men engaged in commercial and professional duties who, under the insane velocity of the present day, are not exceeding the proper limits of labor, and who are not thereby inducing premature decay, and inviting certain, if not sudden, death in the very hour of their work.

Purifying the North Branch.

Dr. Rauch reported to the last meeting of the Board of Health that the inflow from the lake had purified the North Branch for a mile north of its mouth to that degree that he could detect no odor of a disagreeable character in the fluid, although the tug on which he rode was stirring up the water from the bottom in a lively manner. But from the Elston road sewer until he reached Division street the odor and color of the water were very bad. Thence to Clybourn place the water was black and foul. At that point the bad smell disappeared, with an improvement in color to the Northwestern Distillery—the artesian well at the distillery exercising a marked influence in keeping the river in good condition for a considerable distance below it.

The Doctor expresses the opinion that the sinking of a few artesian wells between Clybourn avenue and Division street will keep the river in fair condition for a few years at least. The decidedly beneficial effect produced on the river for a considerable distance by the well at the Northwestern Distillery demonstrates the benefit that may be cheaply derived from this means of purification.

We are aware that the Board of Public Works have not looked on artesian wells with much favor; but they have never given them a trial. Some of the board express the opinion that the supply of subterranean water is so limited that but a comparatively small quantity can be obtained by boring artesian wells; but they have no higher authority for this opinion than mere belief unsupported by facts. There are now fourteen artesian wells in this city and vicinity, and each one discharges from 400 to 700 gallons per minute, and the increase in number has had no perceptible effect on the flow of those previously made. The earliest bored wells run water as fast now as at first. Not less than eight millions of gallons per day are being discharged by the wells in and around Chicago, and all are running as strong streams as they ever did. The only perceptible change taking place is a gradual diminution of the foreign substances contained in the water.

Take the case of the Lincoln Park well. The first analysis, as made by Prof. De La Fontaine, showed 82 grains of solid matter to the gallon; the last analysis exhibits but 72 grains. Where examinations have been made of other artesian wells the same improvement is observable.

A well of four inches bore may be depended on to throw out 500 gallons per minute, or 720,000 gallons per day. Such a well costs not to exceed $4,000. Now, to ream this well out to six inches bore will not cost much more than $1,000, while it is believed that it will deliver at the surface of the ground a million and a half gallons per day, or something more than 1,000 gallons per minute. If it should be found that a six-inch well discharges twice as much as a four-inch well, or anything like it, then let it be widened to eight inches; and if the latter discharges 25 per cent or more than the six-inch well, then let it be widened to ten or twelve inches in diameter.

Those who have examined this question most thoughtfully and thoroughly firmly believe that a twelve-inch well will discharge between four and five million gallons per day. And the cost of such a well will not exceed, perhaps, $8,000. Widening an artesian well, after the first drill-hole is put down, is a cheap, simple, and expeditious work, as the upflow of the water carries out the *débris* as fast as made by the reamer; there is no detention of the drill for the sand-pump to remove the chippings.

In order to test this question, and settle it for all time, let the Board of Public Works, without any further delay, contract for an artesian well, to be located, say, at North avenue; the well to be widened by successive reamings to that size which will equal the subterranean supply of water. When the velocity of the flow begins to materially fall off, stop widening the well, and consider that point its maximum power of discharge from one orifice. Nothing will be lost by this experiment. There is a certainty of obtaining three-quarters of a million gallons per day from a well of the common bore. That amount of water steadily discharged into the [illegible] amount of good. If the enlargement to six inches doubles the flow, it will also double the benefit; and if no more than a million gallons a day are obtained, that will purify the river for considerable distance. And if some other means must afterwards be resorted to, such as a covered ditch from the Lake to the North Branch—the water to be moved by steam power—the amount of water required will be less than it would be, by the amount of the discharge of the artesian wells; and no pumping works will ever throw fresh water into the North Branch as cheaply per million gallons as artesian wells.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The fourth annual reunion of the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry will be held at Batavia on the 13th day of September.

—The Champaign Gazette of the [illegible] says: [illegible]

IOWA.

Dr. G. W. [illegible], of [illegible], Keokuk County, was found dead one day last week, lying on the sidewalk. [illegible]

—Rufus Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, bankers, of New York, some time since purchased [illegible] acres of land in Plymouth, Cherokee, Buena Vista, Palo Alto, and [illegible] Counties, Iowa, which he has recently sold to H. R. Baxter, of New York, at a material advance, the sale involving over $100,000.

—George Collins, a youth of 17, residing near New Hartford, [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

The Racine Journal says: "The doctors report quite a number of cases of people having their hands and legs poisoned with a nettle that grows wild in the fields. [illegible]"

INDIANA.

The Wabash is now lower than since the year 1860.

—The Rev. A. W. Bruce, pastor of the Lafayette Universalist Church, died very suddenly on Sunday, aged 52 years.

MICHIGAN.

Miss [illegible], Professor of Painting and the Fine Arts at the University of Michigan, is reported to be opposed to woman suffrage.

—The Grand Rapids Eagle of the [illegible] says: [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Mrs. Nathan Baker, of Nodaway County, has four pair of twins. [illegible]

[illegible]

There are 125 lumber camps on the St. Croix river and its tributaries, employing 3,500 men and 1,000 oxen and horses. [illegible]

OHIO.

Miss Amanda Harris, a young lady in Columbus, fell dead of heart disease on Friday night of last week, [illegible]

[illegible] followed the corpse to the grave. A few days afterward he was very much astonished to see his mother walk in perfectly well, surprised and offended that her son had never come to ask for her.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The British torpedo experiments cost £20,000.

—Seventy-seven different kinds of rice are cultivated in India.

—In the Swiss canton of Vaud, on the summits of the Alps, snow fell July 13, and the "Tours d'Aï" were covered with snow July 18.

—A box, containing a duck sitting on ten eggs went as baggage on the Knoxville Railroad in Tennessee, recently.

—A committee has been formed in Florence, Italy, for the purpose of organizing an international exhibition of female industry to be held in that city.

—A recently arrested Savannah woman thrashed two constables and kicked a Judge down stairs, before her nerves were sufficiently quieted to allow her to proceed to jail.

—In one half-column the San Francisco *Alta* quotes from the Devil Gully *Expositor*, the Yankee Flat *Advertiser*, the New Jerusalem *Courier*, and the Murderburg *Bulletin*.

—Waterbury, Conn., has a "Bachelor's League," whose articles of association punish, by a heavy fine, any member being seen twice consecutively in company with the same woman, and with expulsion from the order for a third offence.

—The San Francisco *Call* publishes a list of the wealthy men of that city. Fifty-one are millionaires, with fortunes running from one million to ten millions of dollars; ten are worth three-quarters of a million, and sixty-one have half a million and upward.

—Troy, N. Y., claims to lead in a new industry, crystallizing fruit. A manufactory has been erected with a capacity of two barrels of fruit per day. Most of the crystallized fruit now sold by the confectioners is imported from France.

—The Church of England Synod of the Diocese of Toronto has entered into correspondence with the authorities of all Christian bodies in the Province, with a view to obtain united action in observing a national day of thanksgiving for the blessings of harvest. Thursday, November 16, is the day suggested.

—It is not safe for ladies to switch their lovers, for fear that in these days of improved fire works, they may be of the self-explosive kind. A girl at Rocky Mount, Ga., playfully tried it the other day, and hit a small copper cartridge in his pantaloons pocket, which exploded, passing through two sets of clothing and seriously wounding her.

—A giant bird, the largest creature ever seen in this country with wings, and, it is believed, unknown to American ornithology, suddenly appeared in the town of Winnemucca, Nevada, a few days since, and remained several minutes quietly perched on a housetop to be gazed at by the astonished multitude.

—Los Angeles, Cal., again reports a heavy shower of meal. About this time last year, says the Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise*, a similar shower fell in Los Nietos, with these differences: then it was raw, now it is said to be "boiled." Then the blades of the standing corn were "drenched with blood," now they are moistened with a kind of homœopathic soup.

—Hamburg, Germany, whose commerce was seriously injured by the late European war, imported in 1870 goods to the value of about $[illegible] in gold, of which $[illegible] worth came by sea, and the rest by land, and on the Elbe River goods from the United States were imported to the amount of about $31,490,000. Of the 4,144 ships which arrived at that port last year, twenty-four bore the American flag.

—Efforts have been made in Russia to use naphtha as fuel on board a steamboat. The engine worked as well as if coal had been used, while the amount of naphtha required to do the same work was considerably smaller. It is estimated that twenty pounds of naphtha produce as much heat as forty pounds of coal. Naphtha is found in large quantities among the Caucasus Mountains, where it is sold very cheap. They intend to use it on the railroads in the Caucasus country and on the steamboats running on the Volga River.

—The superiority of beer as a wholesome and refreshing beverage is claimed to have been most satisfactorily demonstrated during the late war between Germany and France. In their official reports to the Medical Board, the German military surgeons bear witness to the advantages of beer over wine, especially the poor common wines of the Champagne and other wine producing parts of the country they took possession of, and still to a certain extent occupy. They state it to be the peculiarly refreshing property of the carbonic acid gas contained in beer that makes it such a grateful beverage, after a long and fatiguing march, or when fairly worn out by the excitement of a day's hard fighting. But they lay much greater stress on the use of beer in the hospitals and field ambulances, where it was administered, when it could be obtained, with great success, both to the wounded and diseased soldiers.

—A new invention, consisting of a machine combining the advantages of an alarm pump, fire engine, and ship's pump, was recently tested at Dover, N. H., and is said to have given great satisfaction to a number of interested gentlemen present at the trial. The signals are made by means of a whistle blown by compressed air in the pump, and this whistle, under ordinary circumstances, can be heard three miles. The signals for [illegible], pilot, distress, for course, etc., consists of long, medium, and short blasts, according to the key furnished, and, by a similar process, a telegraphic alphabet can be used for communication. By changing the action of the machine water may be pumped from the ship, or into the ship to extinguish fire. The entire apparatus is in very small compass, is very simple, and with all its arrangements cost but $150.

PERSONAL.

Professor Tyndall has invented a fireman's respirator.

—The Rev. Dr. Partridge, of Brooklyn, is said to be the best ten-pin roller at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island.

—The Rev. Ferdinand Faithfull, father of Miss Emily Faithfull, [illegible] died recently in England aged 89.

—Mr. Perry H. Oliver, for seventeen years a prominent citizen of Americus, Georgia, died very suddenly on the 16th inst. He was at one time the owner and exhibitor of "Blind Tom," whom he carried on a tour through Europe.

—A statue of Lord Derby is to be erected on the wall of the Thames embankment in London.

—Walt Whitman went to New Haven a week or two ago to say good-bye to his dying friend, the wit, Charles [illegible].

—A citizen of Georgia, though now only 50, has been the father of 25 children, of whom 20 are still living. The father and grandfather of this prolific Georgian are reported to have had respectively 27 and 28 children.

—Phineas Barnes, a leading lawyer of Portland, died a few days ago, aged [illegible] years. He was Professor of Greek and Latin in Waterville College from [illegible], editor of the Portland *Advertiser* for six years, [illegible]

—On the 21st of July Miss Walker, [illegible] lady, together with her father, who is 65 years old, and another gentleman, ascended Mont Cervin, a peak of the Alps in the Swiss canton of Valais, [illegible] feet above the level of the sea. A few years ago she climbed Mont Rosa, which is 14,270 feet above the level of the sea.

—A Mr. Creighton, having been awakened by a great noise in the lower part of his house in San Francisco, a few nights since, descended, pistol in hand, and captured a burglar too tipsy to stand straight. The burglar proved to be Surgeon [illegible] of the United States frigate California, who, being on a spree, had kicked in Creighton's door just for the fun of the thing.

—The Rothschilds are said to be such firm believers in luck that they never employ any one in any capacity who has been unfortunate. They always ask the man who applies to them for a situation however humble: "Have you ever had any bad luck?" and if the reply be in the affirmative, he is rejected without further delay.

—The Atlanta (Georgia) *Plantation* says: "Colonel Lockett has, in Southwestern Georgia, planted in cotton this year 6,500 acres, and in corn and all grain 1,800 acres, making in all 10,000 acres. It is estimated that his cotton crop will be worth $[illegible]. This is, probably, the largest cotton crop made by any one person in the cotton region. He employs three hundred and sixty hands—all black."

—A Richmond letter tells this of Governor Wise: "On one occasion since the war he seized a colored newsboy on the street, gently laid him down on the pavement, put his right foot upon the back of the prostrate boy, and then shouted: '*Sic semper tyrannis!*' [illegible]"

—The *Saratogian* says: "Some one told John Morrissey the other day, that Jim Fisk intended [illegible] 'I'll bet he won't'—very emphatically."

—University College, London, has recently been enriched by several valuable donations and legacies. Mr. Grote left £6,000 for the endowment of the Chair of Mental Philosophy, and Mr. James Yates' legacies [illegible] for the teaching of geology and archæology. The Treasurer of the college has given an endowment of £900 for five years for the Chair of Applied Mathematics, and the late Professor Graves left a legacy to the college [illegible] a mathematical library, consisting of more than 10,000 volumes, besides some 500 pamphlets.

—At All Saints', London, the Rev. John B. [illegible]

A Lively Fight.

From the Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth, Aug. 21.

A shooting affair occurred in a dance house at Newton, on Saturday night, which resulted fatally for two men, and in serious wounds to a number of others. About a week ago, it will be remembered, a railroad man named McCluskie shot a Texan named Bailey, at Newton. It was generally believed, at least among the "short horns" of Newton, that McCluskie killed Bailey in self-defence, and we understand that after the shooting McCluskie was put on the police force of the town. On Saturday night McCluskie was attacked by a Texan named Martin, a friend of Bailey, deceased, in the dance-house in that part of the town known as Hyde Park. McCluskie was shot three times and killed, either by Martin or some of his friends. McCluskie's friends then shot and killed Martin and wounded [illegible] "long horns" and "short-horns" [illegible]. In the promiscuous firing two men were wounded, [illegible] The Texans who had been badly hurt in the row came up on the noon train from Newton to-day. [illegible]

—Later. A note received from Newton informs us that seven were wounded. [illegible]

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

The French Occupation of Canada.

Montreal—Its Commercial Advantages and Progress.

The Saguenay River—How to Kill a Salmon.

Quebec and the French Peasantry.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RYE BEACH, N. H., August, 1871.

In the year 1535 Jacques Cartier, of St. Malo, one of the toilers of the sea, set sail for America with three small vessels, each no larger than a modern yacht—being moved thereto by King Francis I., who wanted to know by virtue of what clause in Adam's will the Kings of Spain and Portugal were appropriating to themselves the whole of the New World. He dropped anchor in the great gulf to the westward of Newfoundland on the *fête* day of Saint Lawrence, whose name he gave to all the adjacent waters. On the 2d of October, in that year, his canoes grated against the stones of the Huron village of Hochelaga, in the background of which rose a majestic mountain, to which he gave the name of "Mont Royal." A slight change has converted it into Montreal, which is the name that now attaches to the spot where this intrepid mariner held his conference with the Chief of the Hurons three hundred and thirty years ago, nearly a century before the Mayflower sighted Plymouth Rock. Cartier came, like most of the early European voyagers, in quest of gold, but found only furs. The latter discovery led to the placing of a little settlement at Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, but not till the year 1600—subsequently to the Spanish settlements in Florida and New Mexico, but earlier than the English ones in Virginia and Massachusetts. In 1611 Samuel Champlain, a worthy successor of Cartier, broke ground at Montreal, and the present city dates its origin from that event. The same navigator laid the foundations of Quebec on the 3d of July, 1608.

FRENCH COLONIZATION OF CANADA.

Few chapters of history, ancient or modern, are more interesting than those which record the efforts of the early French explorers and their Jesuit companions, to encompass the English settlements of America with a line of fortifications extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence, via the great lakes and the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Mississippi. The Appalachian range of mountains was the limit fixed by these hardy adventurers for Anglo-Saxon settlement and rule. They named their first outpost west of Montreal "La Chine" (China), expressive of their intent to reach Asia by way of the St. Lawrence. Their ultimate failure is to be attributed, in part, to the want of a colonizing element among the French people, and in part to the inferiority of the soil and climate of Canada, as compared with those of the English colonies. It was not due to any want of sagacity or intrepidity among the leaders of the movement, who, from Champlain to Montcalm, exhibited far more discernment and a much closer conception of the prize they were contending for than either the English or Dutch Governors on the Atlantic coast. The home governments of the rival colonists were about equally stupid. Charles I., in 1629, by an accident, captured all the French possessions in North America, and ceded them back to Louis XIII. without compensation. Subsequently Louis XIV. ceded to England the whole of what has since been known as the Hudson's Bay Territory, with no more conception of what he was granting than if he had yielded his claim to one of the newly-mapped continents in the planet Mars. In the light of later events, it appears that the possession of these colonies amounted only to an assertion of the right of England on the one hand, or France on the other, to be taxed to sustain some kind of government in them. Hence, the Louises and Charleses of the period may have been wiser than they seemed; and Wolf and Montcalm may have been sacrificed, as so many other heroes have been, to no great purpose. However that may be, the successors of Champlain followed his track up the lake that bears his name, established themselves at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, pushed on to Niagara and Du Quesne (Pittsburgh), and, from their Canadian base, sprinkled themselves at Detroit, Mackinaw, Green Bay, Prairie Du Chien, Dubuque, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, St. Louis, and New Orleans, leaving a distinct mark upon the map from Chicago to the mouth of the Illinois River, many years before the Anglo-Saxon had scaled the Alleghanies.

The French were favored by the water-courses as well as by priority of settlement in the new world, but the chain which they threw around the British colonies was too weak for its load. Outbreaks along the border came in rapid succession, having their origin most frequently in fur-trading rivalries, but finding their principal causes in the opposing religions of the two communities, until the British colonies and the elder Pitt united in a vigorous effort to put an end to French rule in North America, which they accomplished, after many vicissitudes, by the capture of Quebec in 1759.

MONTREAL.

Montreal contains about 150,000 souls (some authorities say 170,000), of English, Scotch, Irish, French, and American nativity or ancestry, with a few Germans. When the American colonies established their independence the British government divided Canada into two provinces, for the avowed purpose of nourishing and perpetuating rivalries and differences between the French and English colonists—the theory of the younger Pitt being that such differences would prevent them from following the example of the Americans, and uniting to achieve their own independence. Mr. Fox strenuously opposed the separation, holding that it would be wiser to unite the colonies than to throw new elements of discord among them. The adoption of Mr. Pitt's plan produced the Canadian rebellion of 1837, and now, after a lapse of nearly one hundred years, the policy of Fox has been adopted by unanimous consent. Montreal being a part of the lower province, the predominant influence and the prevailing language for half a century were French. The attempt made in 1837 to change this state of things caused a rebellion and a military occupation of the country, but now one hears the French language only along the wharves, and on the steamer decks, and in the market places of Montreal, for, although that language is much spoken in polite circles of the city, it is not the language of commerce. Quite different is it at Quebec and along the shores of the river below that city, where one may see Brittany and Normandy of the seventeenth century without the trouble of an ocean voyage.

ITS WATER WORKS.

The outward appearance of Montreal is that of great solidity, betokening severe frosts, and great wealth. The houses of the well-to-do classes are built of a limestone which closely resembles New England granite, and the walls are of amazing thickness—that is, amazing to the average tourist from milder climates. The residences are built on terraces of rising ground sloping downward from the summit of Mount Royal, whose gorgeous background has no parallel in any American city. Two hundred feet up, on the side of the mountain, is located the reservoir of Montreal, whose water works are unequalled on this continent, or perhaps in any part of the world. With the pressure exerted by this head a jet of water may be thrown one hundred and twenty-two feet, in a perpendicular column, against the resistance of the air. Hence steam fire-engines are unnecessary. In the business part of the city eight fire-plugs are provided for each hydrant, and each of these is capable of discharging as much water, and of forcing it to as great an elevation as a single hydrant could do. Dispensing with fire engines altogether the energies of the department are concentrated on a system of reels of hose-carts, which, in conjunction with the fire alarm telegraph of our own cities, has been brought to a wonderful degree of perfection. The water is elevated to the reservoir by means of pumps worked at very slight expense by water power. The fall of the Lachine rapids, forty-five feet, furnishes an inexhaustible power for this or any other purpose, with no other expense than providing the necessary canals. To guard against the severity of the winters, however, it has been found expedient to add steam power to the pumping machinery.

GENERAL APPEARANCE.

The appearance of Montreal from the steamer's deck on the river is strikingly beautiful. The massive business blocks, lofty church spires and towers, comely nunneries, imposing hospitals, and cool residences, half-disclosed through the trees, creeping up the base of the mountain, the whole fringed with the masts and chimneys of hundreds of water craft, combine to produce a wonderfully-fine effect. The Victoria Bridge, which remains, and will long continue to be, the greatest engineering achievement in North America, serves to remind us, in the midst of sublime natural scenery, that human intelligence is still the sublimest of all created things. The streets in the lower and older sections of Montreal are narrow and crooked, after the unmethodical habits of the seventeenth century, of which Boston is the most pronounced American type. The newer sections are as regular as the nature of the ground will permit, and are everywhere symmetrical and cleanly.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES.

The banking capital of Montreal (including surplus) is upwards of thirty millions of dollars, being three or four times greater than that of Chicago, and making the city the third on the continent as a monetary centre, only New York and Boston exceeding it in that respect. The Bank of Montreal is the "heaviest" single institution on the continent, and it has a larger influence on the gold market in New York than any other power except the United States Treasury. The capital of these banks, of course, cannot be all used in Montreal. It is employed in all parts of Canada and the maritime provinces, and in many American cities, through branches and agencies, but the capital is owned chiefly in the city of Montreal. Having comparatively few railways to build, and comparatively little land to bring under cultivation, the accumulations of Lower Canada have gone largely into banks and ships. In any future contest between Montreal and New York for Western trade, the former will be found a grim competitor, since the Montreal banks are content with smaller profits, and can thereby give their merchants a firmer hold. With the odds to contend against, and with the natural traction of the St. Lawrence River, which gives Montreal, even in the present incomplete state of her canals, three or four cents cheaper freights from Chicago than New York can get them, how is it possible for the merchants and real-estate owners on Manhattan Island to tolerate the dominion of Tammany Hall, the ravages of Fisk, Gould, and Vanderbilt, and the decisions of Barnard, Blatchford, and Cardozo? Have they any strength to spare in the fight? Far be it from me to decry our American metropolis, or to underestimate her resources. She has a million inhabitants and almost fabulous wealth, while Montreal has only one-seventh of her population, and, perhaps, only one-seventh of her capital. But the law of gravitation is stronger than any city, or any human enactment, and it is now working by day and by night for Montreal and against New York, so far as the Western grain traffic goes. The receipts and shipments of breadstuffs at Montreal have risen to thirteen million bushels per annum, which is believed to be the utmost working capacity of the St. Lawrence canals. Hence the demand, which will be speedily complied with, for their enlargement. No possible tinkering with the Erie Canal can match this improvement. The great lakes and the St. Lawrence are one. They constitute a natural means of communication and transportation. The obstructions at Niagara Falls and the rapids have been mainly overcome already, and the feasibility of overcoming them altogether has been proved. Montreal will then be as good a point for the delivery of Western produce to New England as New York now is, and a better one, during seven months in the year, for shipping it abroad.

The dutiable imports of Montreal for the year 1870 amounted to twenty-five millions of dollars, and the total imports to thirty-one millions. The exports for the same period are set down at about twenty millions. This difference of eleven millions between imports and exports is too large to be placed to the credit of mercantile profits. A large part of it must represent capital borrowed abroad for public or private enterprises in the Dominion.

THE SAGUENAY.

There has been a great rush of tourists to the Saguenay River this year, and most of them say that they are delighted with the trip. There is sometimes grandeur to be found in mere desolation, such, for instance, as that of the great Humboldt Desert. The Saguenay River is a phenomenon, but, on the whole, is not calculated to impress those who have beheld the mountain scenery of California or Colorado. Except the two rocks called Trinity and Eternity, there are none higher than 1,800 feet above the standpoint of the observer—not a very small pebble indeed, but quite insignificant when compared with El Capitan, or the South Dome in the Yosemite. For the rest, the Saguenay is an amber colored stream, of great depth (1,200 to 1,800 feet, they say), with no perceptible current of its own, passing through a gorge of low granite bluffs, with little vegetation on its banks, and this little quite incapable of supporting human life. The village of Tadousac, the first French settlement in North America, lies at its mouth, containing an attractive hotel, a good bathing beach, and the oldest church, they tell us, on the American continent—Roman Catholic, of course. The village of Caconna, with its St. Lawrence Hall, is advertised in all steamboats and hotels as being situated on the St. Lawrence River, opposite the mouth of Saguenay. As the St. Lawrence is twenty miles wide at this place, the convenience of Caconna to the Saguenay tourist is more apparent on the handbills than elsewhere. The Saguenay has its source in Lake St. John, about forty miles north of Ha Ha Bay, the present terminus of the steamboat route. There is a village called Chicoutimi some miles north of Ha Ha Bay. I am quite positive of this, because I met the Hon. Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for the Provinces, returning from Chicoutimi, and he assured me of the fact. It must be that children are born at Chicoutimi, too, for I find the name of one youth from that hyperborean region in the catalogue of the Laval University, at Quebec. The average tourist from the United States would not give one dime for all the real estate visible from the mouth of the Saguenay to the bay where we turn. The small streams which flow into the Saguenay are much prized for the salmon. They are leased by the Dominion Government for an annual rental, and thither many gentlemen of wealth from the United States resort for a few weeks' sport, fighting black flies and mosquitoes, and "killing salmon."

SALMON-FISHING.

It appears from the report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries that salmon to the value of $88,440 were taken in the streams flowing into the Saguenay and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the year 1870. Probably the most of these were taken in nets, but the "fly-fishing" was not inconsiderable. From several gentlemen who have indulged in this sport the present season I have obtained some data which may be interesting to the disciples of Izaak Walton in the West. The first thing to be done, in order to kill a salmon, is to smear your face and neck with coal tar, and rub it in till it makes a stiff veneer—this to protect yourself against the black fly, a small insect which assails you at 4 o'clock a. m. in great clouds, and stings at the moment of contact with your flesh. Various disgusting salves have been commended as a protection against the flies, but all old sports repudiate them as humbugs. The black fly continues his assaults until 5 o'clock p. m., when he gives place to the mosquito, who appears in dense columns, with more music than Gilmore's jubilee. Smoke is the best defence against the mosquito, for he will manage to penetrate the tar. By wearing veils and surrounding oneself with sufficient smoke these swarms must be, for the most part, warded off. About midnight the temperature becomes so cold that the mosquito is benumbed, [illegible] Between the hours of 1 and 5 the angler is usually free from insect depredation, but at no other [illegible]

The salmon is peculiar in his tastes. Although a large fish, weighing, in health, from fourteen to forty pounds, he prefers a small fly for bait. Consequently, he must be sought with a small hook, and with a line no larger than a cambric needle. This is made of silk worm gut, and is capable of sustaining a pressure of fifty pounds. The line is wound around a friction reel adjusted to that pressure, so that when the salmon takes the fly, he starts off against a resistance of fifty pounds. The fisherman must then jump into the water and follow him, for if the salmon should happen to run out the whole line without exhausting his strength, he would break the tackle and escape. When the line is fairly run out, it must be wound up at once, before the fish recovers his strength, so that when he takes his next start he shall have to overcome the same resistance as at first. From one to four hours of this kind of struggle is needed to kill a salmon—that is, to tire him out so that the Indian guide who accompanies you can get a gaff into him and pull him ashore. Magnificent creatures they are when they come out of the water. "Salmon are the game and trout the nuisance," say the old anglers in these streams.

QUEBEC AND ITS BELONGINGS.

It would be at the risk of much repetition to write at any length of Quebec. So many historical associations cluster around it that every educated person knows the contour of its precipices, the shape of its citadel, the dimensions of its walls, and the topography of the Plains of Abraham, on which stands the shaft with the single inscription, "Here fell Wolfe, victorious." Another shaft within the city walls has the "Wolfe" cut on one side and "Montcalm" on the other. Their countrymen now dwell together in peace, but remain as distinct from each other, in language, customs, and religion, as they were a century ago. From Quebec to Tadousac, on the northern, and to Farther Point on the southern shore, the margin of the river is lined with whitewashed cottages, making a continuous village, each farm being three or four acres in width and forty or fifty in length. These narrow farms are the limit of settlement and cultivation. Having seen these parallel lines of cottages and outbuildings, we have seen all there is of Canada in that direction. The agriculture is of the rudest description. The French *habitant* says that what was good enough for his father is good enough for him; and this is the end of argument, for he will not look at a new fashioned plow, or cart, or rake, if he knows that his father did not use it. Economical in spending what they earn, indifferent to political changes, believing only in the priest, and content with their lot, there is no reason why the French peasants of Lower Canada should not go on during the next 200 years with as little change as in the past, for it is certain that nobody will dispute with them possession of the stubborn soil from which they procure their subsistence.

The massive fortifications of Quebec are showing here and there signs of decay. The British Government has turned them over to the Dominion authorities, or is about to do so. "What will he do with it?" The old cannon stuck into the ground make a very good article of hitching-post for the street corners, and the walls might be turned to account as quarries for building purposes. They are good for nothing else save as an object of interest to tourists, but are a positive hindrance to the growth of the city, supposing that it wants to grow. Quebec has some charitable institutions, hospitals, asylums, etc., of which any city might be proud. She has also an extensive and well furnished university—all under the control of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, a man of decidedly more progressive turn than the flock to which he administers. The stone quays of Quebec are justly noted for their extent, durability, and convenience.

I reserve for another letter some remarks upon Reciprocity, "Annexation," the Treaty of Washington, and the Fisheries. H. W.

The Other Side of the "Indian Attack."

From the St. Paul Despatch, Aug. 22.

We have published a report of a difficulty with some Indians near Alexandria, which occurred on the 11th inst. As the story first came, the Indians who were encamped upon some land belonging to Fenton Hardwick had stolen his corn, and, when he remonstrated, an Indian rushed at him with a knife, a squaw with an axe, and a second Indian with a gun, the result being that Hardwick killed both the Indians, and so escaped to Alexandria, some three miles distant. The squaw and some others were arrested for assaulting Mr. Hardwick, and the Sheriff of Douglas County handed them over to the Indian Agent, Major E. P. Smith. Mr. Smith investigated the matter very thoroughly, and found quite a different state of affairs from the first report.

The Indians were encamped on uncultivated land, and were warned off at night by Hardwick. They promised to leave in the morning, but Hardwick came again while they were cooking corn and potatoes for breakfast. He accused them of stealing his corn, but they denied it, saying they had bought the corn. Hardwick commenced pulling off their blankets and striking them about the head and shoulders, and finally struck a squaw. Her brother had been eating with a knife some little distance away, and, seeing his sister struck, came forward, carrying his knife in the position he would naturally hold it while eating, and not in a threatening attitude. This evidently frightened Hardwick, and, as the Indian came up, he placed the muzzle of his gun at the Indian's breast and fired a fatal shot. Then the squaw seized a hatchet and ran at Hardwick, while a brother of the murdered Indian seized a gun and pursued Hardwick to the bushes, where he turned and shot the other Indian dead, and made good his escape. Major Smith discharged the Indians after the investigation, which proved Hardwick in the wrong at the outset. The man of whom the Indians bought the corn testified to the fact of the purchase the previous night, which left Hardwick without excuse for his first assault.

A WITNESS.

Scene in the Vanderpool Trial.

Hastings, Mich. (Aug. 22) Correspondence of the Detroit Post.

The testimony of Daniel D. Ruggles was not very long nor particularly important, especially since the same ground has been more thoroughly gone over by others. The cross-examination was quite spirited and was frequently interrupted by laughter on the part of the audience. It is barely possible somebody did not catch a Tartar, but the dialogue certainly gives rise to that suspicion. It ran along after this fashion, but to be fully appreciated it should have been heard. The witness is quite old and gray, and is provokingly deliberate in his speech:

Cheever. "How long have you lived in Manistee?"

Witness. "My family—"

Cheever. "No matter about your family, how long have you lived there?"

Witness. "I don't know. My fam—"

Cheever. "I insist that the witness shall answer my question and nothing else. How long have you lived in Manistee?"

Witness. "As I don't know, I don't see how you are to find out."

Cheever. "Did you swear at the Manistee trial that it was after noon on Sunday that you saw Field?"

Witness. "No, sir; you have such a [illegible] there (referring to the pamphlet), but I didn't swear to it."

Cheever. "I didn't ask you for that information, sir."

Witness. "I'm telling that gratis."

Cheever. "How many kinds of time are there in Manistee?"

Witness. "I can't tell unless I know how many watches there are."

Cheever. "I submit to the Court if the witness shall not answer my question without impertinence."

Witness. "I submit to the Court if I haven't answered it."

Cheever. "Answer me direct; how many kinds of time are there in Manistee?"

Witness. "I don't understand, sir—"

Cheever. "Will you swear you don't understand my question?"

Witness. "To be honest about it—"

Cheever. "Well, well, answer directly."

Hughes. "Why, let the man be honest."

Cheever. "Do you swear you don't know what I mean?"

Witness. "Well, as I was saying, to be honest about it, I don't think you mean much of anything."

Cheever. "I will not submit to this impertinence."

The Court. "If the witness has any explanations to make, an opportunity will be given after the examination is over."

Witness. "I would rather make them as we go along, to keep him out of trouble."

Cheever. "I am not in trouble, sir."

Witness. "Some folks don't know when they are in trouble."

Cheever. "What makes you think it was before dinner when you saw Field?"

Witness. "Because I was carrying home a piece of meat to have it cooked."

Cheever. "What is your dinner hour on Sunday?"

Witness. "Same as any day, at 12 o'clock."

Cheever. "How long were you bringing the meat?"

Witness. "I can't say."

Cheever. "Well, customarily?"

Witness. "I don't have any such custom; never carried a piece of meat home for dinner five times in my life."

Cheever. "Well, can't you give me some idea about how far you carried it on that occasion?"

Witness. "Yes; I carried it forty rods."

Cheever. "Didn't you testify at Kalamazoo that you got Vanderpool to tell you where the gold was on an implied promise that you wouldn't tell anybody about it?"

Witness. "I don't know whether I testified to that at Kalamazoo, or not, but I will now."

Cheever. "And you swore you found it under a sink in the wood-house?"

Witness. "I think likely."

Cheever. "Now, will you, under oath, pretend to say there was any wood-house at all?"

Witness. "Why, perhaps they don't call it a wood-house; I do."

Cheever. "Did you give the gold to Mrs. Vanderpool as directed, after deducting her board bill?"

Witness. "No, I applied it on a deposit of $780 I had in the bank when it went under."

Cheever. "What did you do with all the moneys you collected on Vanderpool's furniture?"

Witness. "I don't know, for the reason I never collected a cent."

Cheever. "What did you mean then by saying what we collected?"

Witness. "I meant the firm; Ruggles & Son."

Witness. "I run it, just as sure as you are alive."

Cheever. "That's all, sir."

Court adjourned for dinner.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE.

A Drawing-Room Coach Thrown Down an Embankment—Fifteen to Twenty Persons Injured.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 24.

The lightning express train on the Erie Railway, due here at 10:30 last night, met with a serious accident about four miles this side of Attica, [illegible] what might have proved a terrible disaster. The train had, with other cars, two drawing-room cars, one of which, the "Newport," was destined for Niagara Falls by way of the junction. This car was filled with passengers. The train made its usual stop at Attica, and after leaving [illegible] speed. Upon reaching the point indicated, the "Newport" jumped the track, broke its couplings and plunged down the embankment, a distance of fifteen or eighteen feet, landing at the bottom upside down. [illegible] the "Newport" separated from it, but [illegible] as speedily as possible under the circumstances. Between fifteen and twenty passengers were found injured, a number of them quite seriously, and one lady so badly that she is not expected to recover, her skull having been fractured. The interior of the car was completely wrecked, and nothing but the solidity of the framework of the car saved the party from being terribly crushed and mutilated. The names of the injured passengers did not reach this city, and all the information obtainable at the night office of the road was that the wounded had been sent on to their destinations. There were no Buffalo people in the car, although there were a goodly number on the train; and the seriousness of the accident is not brought to our doors with such painful significance as sometimes attaches to such catastrophes. That we have not a number of terrible deaths to chronicle is something to congratulate ourselves upon.

Horatio Ward's Donation for Soldiers' Orphans—How Distributed.

From the Madison (Wis.) Journal, Aug. 23.

One of the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, fully informed as to the facts in the case, has furnished us the following statement, which gives some information not before published:

"In the year 1867, Mr. Horatio Ward, of London, England, but formerly of New York, died, leaving among other bequests, one of certain bonds to the various asylums or homes that had been founded or might be founded within a year from the date of the will, throughout the loyal States, for the orphans of the late war for the restoration of the Union. Information of the terms of the will coming to the knowledge of the Trustees of our Soldiers' Orphans' Home, application was made in due form for a share. After some considerable delay by the English Court of Chancery, a decision was had, and certain of the bonds were awarded, as follows: 1st. The Bath Military and Naval Asylum, in the State of Maine, about $12,000. 2d. Union Home for Children of Volunteers, in the State of New York, about $19,000. 3d. The Soldiers' Orphans' Home of the State of Wisconsin, $28,000. 4th. The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, of Washington, $12,000. Also, a bequest of $100,000 to the National Soldiers' Home, of Washington. Mr. Moran, United States Secretary of Legation in London, and a Mr. Kennedy, of New York, were appointed administrators of this will. A gentleman from London named Robbins being attorney for the administrators, came over to New York, where General Harnden, as representative of the Trustees of the Wisconsin Home, last week met him and completed the final settlement, and received the bonds, with sufficient amount of accrued interest to more than pay the expenses, and with them returned to Madison.

This Mr. Ward was a banker and childless, and is said to have been worth, at the time of his death, nearly $750,000. The American charitable legacies were materially reduced by decisions of the English Court of Chancery and the expenses thereof, but enough remained to be of material benefit to a large number of the orphan children of those who gave their lives for the Union.

The Pennsylvania Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 21.

The anthracite coal trade, so far as Lehigh is concerned, is reported in a healthful condition. There is a good demand for the coal, and the operators are free and satisfied sellers at the current prices. In the Schuylkill coal region, production during the past week has fallen off considerably, and the trade from that district is less spirited. This is accounted for, partly in the fact that there was a holiday during the week, which was very generally observed, and partly because some of the large and deep collieries have been compelled to stop for want of water for steam purposes. It is reported the dryest season in the region in many years; and, this being the season of fire-damp, the mines are approached with caution. The effect of these several causes is told in a large falling off of receipts of coal at Port Richmond the past week as compared with the corresponding week last year. The entire receipts, we learn, were about 60,000 tons, against 90,000 tons in corresponding week last year. The average number of loaded coal-cars arriving per day during the week was about 2,000, against 2,700 per day last year. This decrease of 700 cars per day for six days aggregates 4,200 cars, which, at five tons per car, gives a loss of over 20,000 tons of coal.

While there is no strike or suspension of labor in any of the anthracite regions, in the Schuylkill region the men are reported of unfavorably, and as not working as efficiently as they might. The anthracite tonnage for the week ending with the 12th inst. amounted to 375,971 tons, and for the year to 7,288,066 tons, against [illegible] tons to the same date last year, being a decrease in the tonnage of anthracite coal of [illegible] tons. The production of bituminous coal for the week was 60,673 tons, and for the year [illegible] tons, against 975,965 tons to corresponding time last year—an increase of [illegible] tons. The total production of all kinds of coal for the week was [illegible] tons, and for the year [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons to corresponding time last year, showing a decrease of [illegible] tons. There is an active retail market for coal, consumers being very generally laying in their winter's fuel, at prices current the last two weeks. The cargo prices of coal at Port Richmond are almost uniformly the same as published one week [illegible]

SHOCKING MURDER.

A Man Poisoned, and the Murderer Escapes.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 22.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 4 o'clock, two men, seated in an ordinary farm wagon, were noticed passing out on Frederick avenue. As they approached the drug store of Messrs. Harris & McMillan, at Twelfth street, the individual driving the team, who seemed to be suffering great agony, turned the horses in toward the store, a proceeding opposed by his companion, who seemed desirous of going on. As the wagon stopped, the driver dismounted, but just as he did so fell heavily to the ground. He regained his feet in an instant, and had just succeeded in standing up by the wagon, when, exclaiming "Help! for the Lord's sake!" he fell across the hub of the wheel, his arms becoming entwined among the spokes. In the meantime his companion called to Messrs. Harris and McMillan to come and help take a sick man out of the wagon; and, as they approached the spot, he remarked that the man was very sick, and he would "run down and get Dr. Purcell to come up and attend him;" and at the same time started off in a southerly direction. After running a few paces, he returned, pulled a coat out of the wagon, and then again started at full speed over the hills southward.

In the meantime, the sick man was conveyed into the house by Messrs. Harris and McMillan, and placed in a chair, when the fact was at once made known that he had been poisoned by his companion. Mr. McMillan immediately ran to the door, and started in pursuit of the fugitive. The latter, however, had several hundred yards the start, and, after an exciting race of half a mile, was lost sight of in the ravine near the brick-yards in Patee town.

The sufferings of the sick man were intense, the chair in which he was sitting being broken at one time by his writhings. He was able to speak only at intervals, but the following facts were obtained:

His name was John C. Foster, and he resided at Cainsville, Harrison County, Mo. He had met his companion during the day, at Amazonia, and the latter wished to ride to St. Joseph with him, stating that he had been waiting some time for a chance, and that he would pay him when he arrived here. On the way down he was repeatedly asked by his companion to drink, but refused until he reached the city, when he partook of a glass of beer. He noticed that it had rather a peculiar sweetish taste, but thought nothing of it at the time. The first symptoms of the effects of the poison were felt about twenty minutes before he reached the drug store, and they increased with such alarming rapidity that he found it impossible to proceed further. He stated that he had one child living, and desired Mr. Harris to write to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleanor Bush, who resides near Cainsville, that, although suddenly summoned away, he was prepared to meet death. Mr. Harris, aided by Dr. Carlett, Sheriff Richardson, and Messrs. Markle and H. A. Ritchie, rendered all the assistance in their power to ameliorate the sufferings of the unfortunate man; but they were only terminated by death in about half an hour after he entered the store. He was in full possession of his faculties up to almost the very moment of his decease, and his declarations were made with the full conviction that the hand of death was upon him.

The deceased was about 45 years old, five feet ten inches high, dark hair, and had all the appearance of a respectable and substantial citizen. He had on a red woollen shirt, light gray mixed pantaloons, and light gray vest. On his person was found a pocket-book containing $41 in money. In his valise was found a Christian hymn book, a number of tax receipts signed by W. H. Hillman, Collector of Harrison County; several receipts for interest paid the school fund, signed by John Slinger, County Clerk of the county, and a number of other articles, all going to identify the man.

In the wagon was found a soldier's discharge, the description in which tallies exactly with that of the man who was in the wagon with Mr. Foster, and who fled when the detection of his crime became inevitable. The name given in the paper is that of James Doyle, and he is described as a member of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry; a cooper by trade; five feet eight inches; heavy set and broad shouldered; light complexion; light hair and blue eyes. Doyle is a native of Ireland, and is now 25 years of age. There can be but little doubt that he committed this horrible crime, under the impression that the poison would not operate until he had left the city, and that he then could dispose of the body, and obtain the money and wagon and team of the murdered man. No effort will be left undone to effect his capture, and it is scarcely possible that he can escape. [illegible] evident that he is acquainted in St. Joseph.

Coroner Strong will hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Foster this morning, and a post mortem examination will also be had. Mr. Harris early in the evening despatched a note to the relatives of the deceased, notifying them of the terrible event that had occurred. His property is in the possession of the proper officers, to be kept until claimed by those entitled to it.

P. S. About 9 o'clock last night the suspected murderer was seen in a farm wagon on the Plattsburg road.

[illegible]

From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register.

A woman named Doe, with a family of five small children, has been living out of doors, on the corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, for several days past. A reporter visited the spot, and, after a conversation with the woman, came away with the impression [illegible] wretchedness. Inquiring into the matter, we found that she was living the way she did out of pure spunkiness. Her husband, whose name is Matthew Doe, is a hard-working, honest, and well-behaved man, who has been unable to live with her for over a year. She has been offered a house to live in, and has also been offered plenty of work to do; but she absolutely refuses to live in any house, unless she can get such a one as she wants. As for food, several ladies have kindly offered her assistance, which she sometimes accepts, but always with such a bad grace that it seems almost as if the charitably disposed have to force their charity upon her; one lady who lately sent her a sack of such flour as she had been in the habit of using in her family, had it sent back to her with the message that "the woman didn't want any of her bran and shorts." The Township Trustees have tried to get the woman to allow them to do something for her or her children, but she has always refused; and we understand that they have some intention of taking the necessary steps to compel her to allow them to take charge of the children. The woman herself is so cantankerous that she deserves no pity or charity, for she is able to work; but it is a great pity to see her little children exposed to the weather on such rainy nights as we have had lately. It is to be hoped that the authorities will see to it that the children do not suffer by the wilfulness of the mother.

Singular Suicide.

The Indianapolis *People* gives the following account of a most singular suicide which occurred near Philadelphia, a short distance east of the city, on Thursday week:

"A farmer was threshing his grain, by steam power, near the road side, when a well-dressed stranger drove up in a buggy, got out, tied his horse, and came up to the machine. He first went to the engineer and asked the privilege of feeding the machine for awhile, and was referred to the feeder. The feeder, seeing no reason to refuse letting him try his hand, yielded his post, which the stranger filled with ability. After running a short time, he looked to the engineer for more steam, which the engineer put on and then while the machine was going at lightning speed he motioned the man handing sheaves to stop, and as soon as the teeth were clear he doubled up his arms and threw himself headforemost into the thresher, before the horror-stricken observers had an idea of his intention. He was literally torn to pieces in an instant. No clue to his identity could be discovered; his pocketbook contained $30, but nothing in the way of papers. The citizens of Philadelphia are still in the dark as regards the name of the man or the cause of his making way with himself."

Tobacco Culture in Wisconsin.

From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate.

We have several times alluded to the fact that tobacco culture is becoming an important branch of industry in this State. There is more tobacco raised in Rock County than anywhere else in the State, simply because Connecticut farmers have gone in there and engaged in the business, but it is just as good and sure a crop in Brown County, and we suggest to our farmers that they engage in it more extensively. We have received the following letter from a friend in Tobaccodom:

EDGERTON, Rock County, Wis., Aug. 1.

MR. EDITOR: I take this time to tell you that our farmers are all O. K., and tobacco is king. Our farmers in this section are making from $[illegible] to $150 per acre clear for all lands devoted to tobacco. It is said to be very exhausting to the land, still the best crops are raised on the same land for several years in succession. The amount of tobacco raised in this immediate section the past year was about thirty-two hundred cases, each weighing near 400 lbs., and the average sales were at about 15 cents per lb.; some sold as high as 19 cents per lb. Some leaves measured thirty-four inches in length and twenty-three inches wide. Our tobacco is used for wrappers mostly, and steadily rising in the estimation of Eastern buyers, and Messrs. Atwater & Co., of New York, have built a fine warehouse that will store some 5,000 cases, and other buyers have purchased a large amount. Messrs. Atwater & Co. own no land, and that makes it look as if they meant to make it a permanent business.

There has been three times more tobacco put in this season than last; the crop is estimated as bringing into Edgerton some $[illegible]. Many farmers' crops amount to $[illegible]. How is that, our wheat-growing farmers? I think if a farmer don't know by this time that wheat is a losing crop, he is a subject for the Madison asylum. With corn and grass and cattle and tobacco, farming will take a new start, and it ought to, for the husbandman is worthy of his prosperity. Yours, &c.

B. H. C.

The Grounding of the Guerriere.

The Washington *Star* of the 21st publishes a letter from a correspondent on board the United States steamer Guerriere, which ran ashore fourteen miles from Leghorn, July 26. From the letter it would appear that the officers of the ship were at fault, and that, as in the case of the grounding of the same steamer on Nantucket Shoals, with the body of Admiral Farragut on board, there was good weather, good wind, and easy navigation. Two lights were distinctly visible when the steamer struck, and the sailing directions warn ships to give Vada light a wide berth, which was not done. The chart, it is reported, marked thirteen fathoms, instead of thirteen feet, the depth of water in which the vessel struck. The letter says:

> "She struck with a vengeance, for she was running with full steam power and all sail set with a top-gallant breeze on the port beam. The masts trembled like reeds shaken by the wind, and we expected every moment to see the upper masts come down upon the deck. In a few hours floating fragments of wreck, covered with copper, showed us plainly that the false keel was gone. [illegible] where ample facilities for docking ships exist. [illegible] she will never be the old Guerriere in strength and seaworthiness until rebuilt."

The letter also states that the expenses attending the accident will certainly amount to $95,000, and that, if the engines have to be removed, as the Italian engineers declare, the cost will be more than double that amount. The ship must also be laid up for three or four months. Captain Stevens is the officer commanding.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.

A New Contestant for the [illegible] Prize.

From the Buffalo Express, Aug. 23.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of Cleveland, has given considerable attention to the matter of steam propulsion of canal boats, and in order to avoid the objections that are urged to side wheels, screws, and rotaries, he conceived the idea of following the simple and well understood plan of nature, which may be seen in any of our streams where fish are to be found, and sought to apply the same propelling method to a boat as is used in sending the finny tribe through the water. With this view he undertook a series of experiments to satisfy himself of the nature and extent of that power, with all the attachments that pertain to a well-rigged fish. He first caught a fish and cut away one fin, and saw no perceptible embarrassment in its movements in the water. Then another fin was removed with like results, and another until all were cut away, the fish still being able to propel itself as well without as with the fins. The Doctor concluded that these attachments must have been designed to keep the fish right side up, as well as to assist it in rising and diving in the water.

Dr. Hunter next attacked the tail of the fish, cutting away a small portion from one corner, when he at once saw that its movements were thereby affected. A larger piece was removed, with additional evidence of impeding its progress and movements, and finally, the whole of the tail was severed, when the fish became powerless to move, and was like a ship without a rudder. From this circumstance he conceived the idea of substituting something like the tail of the fish that could be applied to canal boats.

It was evident that some strong, durable and pliable material would be requisite to counterfeit the tail of a fish, and nothing seemed so well adapted as rubber. Hence, the Doctor's invention simply consists of applying a plain plate of vulcanized rubber in such a way as to give the same movement as the fish does to its tail in going through the water. This device was secured to him by letters patent bearing date October, 1870. The rubber plates are for canal boats, four feet square, five inches thick at one edge, and tapering in thickness down to one inch at the opposite edge. The thick edge is attached to an upright shaft which is caused to rotate back and forth about one-half of an entire revolution, which gives the rubber plate precisely the same motion as the tail of a fish makes when swimming, and, of course, there is a strong propelling power secured.

Dr. Hunter's first experiment was made in Ohio, on the Miami Canal, where he now has a boat running with this power. The usual speed attained is about three miles per hour, although he has made seven miles. The tempting offer of this State induced the inventor to come to Buffalo and submit his plan to the Board of Commissioners. Messrs. Nelson & Lotheridge furnished him the canal-boat Fountain City, into which he has put a steam engine of fifteen horse power, with the necessary boiler, all of which do not occupy only 8 by 10 in the stern of the boat. Two fish tails, of vulcanized rubber, four feet square, are placed at the stern, one on either side, near the outer line of the boat, which are moved as described above, by steam power, and the boat is forced ahead.

Preparations having been made for a test of the experiment yesterday, a number of invited guests went aboard at 4 o'clock p. m. for a ride on a real steam canal-boat. A vast deal of interest was manifested in the trial, and various were the speculations upon looking at the large boat and the pocket engine with the two little fish-tails to push it through the water. All hoped for success, for nothing is more important to Buffalo than cheap and speedy canal transit. Yet there were doubts, and misgivings [illegible]

[illegible] and all on board seemed highly gratified with the result of the trial.

It is impossible yet to determine the feasibility of this invention. Yesterday's test was [illegible] to form a correct judgment in the matter. The machinery was new, the paddles and rudder not properly adjusted, and other drawbacks were discovered that are easily remedied. [illegible] The inventor claims that boats can be moved by this method at the rate of three to four miles per hour upon a consumption of one ton of coal per twenty-four hours. The boat will soon be loaded with coal, and a trial trip to Rochester will be undertaken, when practical results may be attained.

Garters.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

Some new England lady, Mrs. Daniels, we believe—another of the Daniels come to judgment—has invented a new-fangled apparatus for keeping the ladies stockings up, which is to supersede the time-honored and knightly garter. It may do well enough for those ladies who lack sufficient rotundity of limb, but our Virginia women are not deficient in any of the necessary adjuncts that go to make up the perfect mould of form, and can keep their garters on and stockings up without resorting to any new inventions. What will the Yankees ask us to surrender next? The garter is an old and cherished institution; and, although the elastic invention, with the buckle, has been adopted by many city belles, the free-born and unconventional country girls still stick to twine and tape, and other strings—some even using as a tie the primitive wisp of straw. We will have none of this new-fashioned hip attachment gearing. We are true to our ancient tie. It is a direct assault upon our civilization—a blow aimed at our gartered rights—and we will resent it while we have a leg to stand upon. Ladies, be true to your stockings. Unfurl the banner of the garter, and inscribe upon it that grand motto of the grandest order of knighthood ever established—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*"—and there is not a man, young or old, in Virginia, but will rally round the flag, and shed his last drop of blood in defence of the garter rights of women, and cry, "Down with the Yankee hip-ocrasy!"

Mr. Helmbold's Last Advertisement.

From the New York Tribune, Aug. 23.

Despatches to the evening papers, yesterday, announced that Dr. H. T. Helmbold had attempted suicide at Long Branch, under the following circumstances: He had borrowed a double-barrelled gun of the proprietor of the Arcade Hotel, and, hiring a hack driven by a colored man, had started for Sea Bright, on Ocean avenue, to shoot sand-snipe. He alighted from the carriage near the Arlington House, telling the driver he might return to the hotel. The driver had gone only a short distance when he saw Dr. Helmbold place the muzzle of the gun under his chin and attempt to fire it off. As he is a short man, the effort to pull the trigger caused the barrel of the gun to move aside, and the ball grazed his face. The driver ran toward him, but before he could reach him the doctor had emptied the second barrel in the same manner. Not being injured by either charge, he drove back to the Arcade, washed the powder from his face, and went home. It was also rumored that he attempted to shoot himself after reaching his home.

The reported suicide was denied last evening, and the following version of the affair given: He had discharged one load of the piece while gunning, and had put his mouth close to the empty barrel to clear it, when his knee accidentally touched the cock of the other barrel, causing its discharge, with slight injuries to himself.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TO EXCHANGE FOR

Greenbacks

OR

NATIONAL CURRENCY,

AT CHICAGO

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. [illegible]

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New York.

The Inventors' Exhibition and Patent Right Association. [illegible]

$300—Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba. [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Meeting of Gentlemen Interested in Their Progress.

Discussion of the Methods of Conducting Experiments.

Mutual Relations of Colleges—The Woman Question—Manual Labor—To-Day's Programme.

MORNING SESSION.

A meeting of a Convention for the Advancement of Agricultural and Practical Education was held in the *Prairie Farmer* Building yesterday morning.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Dr. Miles, Professor of Agriculture in Michigan College, called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Gregory, Regent of Illinois Industrial University, as Chairman *pro tem.*

Dr. Gregory said that this convention represented an interest never before represented in a like manner in this country. Practical men like those there assembled believed in deeds rather than words. If he apprehended the object of the convention, it was to deliberate about the peculiar duty, as practical scientific men, to whom vast public interests had been committed, about which great solicitude was felt. There were many things to be done about which the only light they had came to them from over the water, consequently there were many changes to be made, and many new things to be attempted. To meet these claims, and to do their duty and fulfil the objects of the Congressional land grant, they desired a free and full discussion, and to secure co-operation, especially so as to agricultural courses and agricultural experiments. In this country the business was new and raw. To secure uniformity of proceeding in experiments and mutual understanding that convention was called.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg was nominated as Secretary *pro tem.*, but at his urgent request his name was withdrawn, and Prof. Prentiss, of Cornell University, chosen.

COMMITTEES.

A motion to appoint a committee of three on permanent organization was carried, and Dr. [illegible], Mr. Glenn, of the *Western Rural*, and Prof. Daniels, of Wisconsin, were elected as such committee.

A motion to select a committee of five on Order of Business, resulted in the choice of Dr. Miles, of Michigan; Prof. Gilman, of Sheffield; W. C. Flagg, Illinois; Prof. G. C. Swallow, of Missouri, and the Rev. Mr. Parker, Secretary of Kansas Agricultural College.

The question of how long the convention would probably sit was sprung. Dr. Miles was willing to stay until the business which may come up was concluded.

Mr. Flagg moved that the convention endeavor to conclude its business by to-morrow evening. This expression, offered as a motion, carried.

EXPERIENCE MEETING.

The convention then resolved itself into a sort of experience meeting.

Dr. Miles, of Michigan, was called upon, and spoke substantially as follows:

Our college, as you all know, was started several years before the Congressional Land Grant act was passed to aid in giving prominence to the practical agricultural department. My own experience has been with the practical, of which we have two distinct departments, the horticultural and agricultural. I have had charge of these for the last eight years. Our students are required to labor three hours per day; we do not think labor interferes with the studies, and, generally, the best students inside are also the best workers outside. We find great difficulty in conducting an agricultural experiment satisfactorily, because it is difficult to get a proper standard of comparison, and also with animals for instance—there is a great difference between old and young. We now place animals each by themselves; all animals which are found not in proper condition to assimilate food are thrown out.

In our experiments, we have found that animals consume more food in the first stages than afterwards. We have about 400 acres. A large amount of work is done by the students. I should have stated above, that all our students work at the same time. We have, however, men enough employed to carry on the farm independent of the labor of the students.

Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of Mississippi, being called on, said he had come here to get information, and, therefore, would ask of Prof. Miles: "Does your farm make lucrative returns, or is it an expense?"

Prof. Miles. It is not an object primarily to make the farm pay, but ours pays as well as other farms. We propose to carry on the farm operations economically, but do not farm for profit.

President Gregory. If you did not make any more than the ordinary expenditures of other farms, would it pay as well?

Prof. Miles. Yes, certainly. There are a number of things which we do not expect to pay on, for instance, the keeping of male animals of different breeds, which must be kept pure, and can serve only a few females.

To the question as to how many of the graduates of agricultural colleges become, or remain, farmers? Dr. Miles said he could not answer the question very accurately, but he felt safe in saying nearly 75 per cent.

Prof. W. W. Folwell, of Minnesota Agricultural College, said he had no report to make. Although the Agricultural Department had been organized technically, they had as yet done but little. They did have a good piece of land for an experimental farm, a good deal of hope, and some science.

Prof. D. C. Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School, of New Haven, Conn., in answer to a question, responded that that institution could not properly be called an agricultural college, though it had two Professors of Agriculture and half as many students; that it was a distinct college, although a part of Yale. They had constantly recruited students from the farms, but were sending but few back; if they had any distinctive work it was to train up scientific men.

President Denison, of Kansas Agricultural College, said that Pennsylvania had made experiments, and he therefore would call on Prof. Hamilton, of that State.

Prof. Hamilton said he did not like to go into detail at that stage of the meeting, but would do so at a future time. But, being urged to speak, he said that Pennsylvania had three model and experimental farms; one near Philadelphia, [illegible] where the buildings are located. By this division they secured a diversity of soil and climate. Each of these farms contained about one hundred acres, twenty-five acres of each hundred were used for experimental purposes, the rest as a model farm, for the purpose of elevating the general standard of farming. In order to provide the necessary stock the farm had received, as donations from citizens of Pennsylvania, about $5,000. The same experiments were carried on on each of the farms [illegible]. There were forty-four plats on which experiments in rotation of crops were tried, including experiments with manures, domestic and commercial. Then they had another lot of plats for grasses, roots, and vegetables, and another for plants for the soiling of stock. [illegible] it was in contemplation to have all the students visit each farm.

To the question of how much labor was required of each student, Prof. H. answered by saying [illegible] hours every other day, or eight hours one week and twelve the next. The Freshmen and Sophomores were the only classes that labored, those of a higher grade not working. They started out with the idea that labor was honorable, and that all should work three hours per day, but [illegible]. The students seemed to think that they were supporting the [illegible] which could not be denied. They then adopted the present plan; the labor was not paid for, except when performed extra. [illegible] The present system had been in force two years, and worked well. They kept hands enough to carry on the farm independent of the students. In answer to a question, he said students generally did not care for the animals, or to work with them.

A question was asked: Did the labor of the student have any connection with their scientific studies? He said: Not so much so as he would like to have.

President Denison, of Kansas, being called on, said [illegible] a few experiments to report. [illegible] They had sold about one-half, and had an income of $30,000, which would still be increased. They had until recently eighty acres of land with the college building, and enclosed by a stone wall which cattle respected. The land was now increased to 415 acres. They hoped to devote a part of this to a nursery for fruit and timber, which would pay. Men and women were admitted, and thus far the women had been able to hold their own in the studies. They required one hour's labor per day of each student, male and female; if more was performed it was paid for. The Faculty numbered twelve professors.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers:

President—Hon. J. M. Gregory, LL. D., President Illinois Industrial University.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Manly Miles, Professor of Agriculture in the Michigan Agricultural College; Joseph Denison, D. D., President Kansas Agricultural College, and Professor D. C. Gilman, of Sheffield Scientific School.

Secretaries—Professor A. N. Prentiss, Cornell University, and Professor John Hamilton, of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

The officers were elected, after which the meeting adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 3 p. m. by President Gregory.

Discussion turned upon the necessity or advisability of a future or permanent continuation of organization. After a general expression of the opinion, it was voted to delegate to the Chair the power to appoint a committee of three [illegible] the subject under consideration. This committee was made to consist of Messrs. Hilgard, Gregory, and Folwell.

PAPER BY PROF. MILES.

The Committee on Programme reported the arrangements which had been made for the day's exercises; and, the hour having arrived, the gentleman who was to open the discussion was announced to be Prof. Miles, of Michigan State Agricultural College. The subject announced was "The experiments which should be tried in common by agricultural colleges." The paper, which was read by the Professor, was rather clearer than might have been expected, and seemed to be of interest to the other philosophers present. He turned the greater part of his attention to the manner in which experiments at different colleges should be made. The ground covered was the experiments which had come under his notice at his own college. These were mostly dependent on the value of different kinds of feeds upon [illegible] of manures, and the consequent value of crops to which the manures were applied. In arranging experiments for use, the Professor insisted upon simplicity as the main thing. [illegible] series of trials which the speaker thought would prove to be valuable when tried at the same time by different experimenters were as follows: To ascertain the value of cornmeal as food under different conditions; other grains, grasses, etc. The speaker also advised the investigation of the method of applying manures, when to apply them, etc. Also the value of commercial fertilizers compared with barnyard manures, [illegible]. The question of the different modes of tillage should also be looked into.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania Agricultural College, spoke at some length concerning the nature of the experiments which had come under his notice. He discouraged the use of small plats in experiments. In most matters he was disposed to agree with the previous speaker, but only differed with him on minor points. The three things which he thought of greatest value were, [illegible] and different varieties of crops, and [illegible] of the qualities of different kinds of [illegible].

Prof. Daniels, of the University of Wisconsin, was disposed to agree with the previous speakers in the main points of discussion, and offered the assistance of his department to carry out such experiments as the convention might recommend.

Prof. Miles and Prof. Hamilton differed for some moments upon points advanced by the former and rebutted by the latter. [illegible] and no result or agreement was reached.

[illegible], of Cornell University, spoke of the great difficulty which always attended all agricultural experiments, [illegible]

[illegible], of the Illinois Industrial University, mentioned the value which might accrue from the investigation of the causes which make some kinds of cattle and horses more valuable than others. [illegible]

[illegible] to develop the subject at present. He was [illegible] in favor of having the whole subject referred to a committee for such further investigations as might be feasible.

[illegible]

Prof. Swallow, of Missouri [illegible] College, was in favor of having all experiments with animals conducted on [illegible]. He was in some doubt as to the necessity of the colleges carrying out of experiments; it seemed to him that the proper method of all experimenting should be to carry on experiments for the sole benefit of the [illegible] the college carrying them on [illegible] the proposed experiments that would [illegible] large number of farmers.

Prof. Daniels, of the Wisconsin [illegible] College, thought that the only benefit was the knowledge of how to experiment; [illegible] other good had followed the trials made; [illegible] no faith in any experiment that had been performed, but thought that the truth would some time be arrived at.

COMMON SENSE.

Prof. Hilgard, of Mississippi, showed the difficulty in agricultural experiments and the impossibility of governing the attendant circumstances. He favored a system of soil [illegible] to determine the classes to which they belong, and the fertilizers which should go to each class. The difference in quality of soils was one of the causes of difficulty in experiments. He would favor the adoption of a system of soils, instead of the conclusions of single experiments.

SINGLE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Prof. Miles continued the discussion, and stated his grounds for preferring single feeding in experimenting. He also brought [illegible] in behalf of his views upon single [illegible] as opposed to average experimenting. The conclusions arrived at did not differ from those which had before been enunciated. The only [illegible] in the remarks was the time consumed.

Prof. Swallow reiterated his position, and explained himself concerning his views, which had been misunderstood.

The President read from the law of Congress concerning the authority which was conferred on the colleges to make and record experiments.

Dr. Detmers spoke of the influence of physiological and climatic conditions upon experiments.

FOURTHLY.

Prof. Miles stated, for the fourth time, his position in relation to the preference which should be given to single experiments over those of large numbers. On this occasion the Professor occupied less than half an hour.

Prof. Swallow offered his opinion that single experiments should be tried in some [illegible] of the country, and also some classes for the consideration of some productions like [illegible].

Prof. Flagg, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this meeting a set of experiments recommended for trial at the agricultural colleges in the various States, with detailed statements of methods of performing them, so as to ensure all possible uniformity of conditions at each point.

The resolution was seconded, and Mr. [illegible] spoke for some time in its support.

Mr. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, claimed to be a practical man, and proceeded to demolish Prof. Miles' theories from an unscientific point of view.

FIFTHLY.

Prof. Miles defended himself, and re-stated his views for the fifth time, the special object being a defence against Mr. Murtfeldt's reasoning.

SIXTHLY.

In reply to a question from the President, Prof. Miles stated that animals would [illegible] if fed by themselves.

SEVENTHLY.

Mr. Murtfeldt and Prof. Miles then [illegible] in a little conversation which was succeeded by an explanation from Prof. Hilgard, [illegible] which was appended another long-winded explanation from Prof. Miles.

After this came a little sparring affair between Profs. Hilgard and Miles, which was [illegible] by Prof. Detmers, the result being to [illegible] the session after the majority of the members decidedly wished to go home. Prof. Hilgard also prolonged the session by a few suggestions in reference to the subjects which should be [illegible] experimented on.

Prof. Swallow offered an amendment to Prof. Flagg's resolution; but, after Prof. Miles had objected, he withdrew it. Considerable miscellaneous discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Miles, Flagg, Daniels, Denison, and Hamilton took part, after which the resolution was adopted.

On motion, adjourned till 7:30 in the evening.

IN ATTENDANCE.

The following gentlemen are present: [illegible] Daniels, Madison, Wis.; Rev. R. D. Parker, Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. Joseph Denison, Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. H. J. Detmers, Champaign, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Gregory, Champaign, Ill.; Prof. Edward Snyder, Champaign, Ill.; D. C. Gilman, New Haven, Conn.; [illegible], Madison, Wis., editor *Western Farmer*; W. W. Corbett, editor *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; C. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Hilgard, Oxford, Miss.; G. C. Swallow, Columbia, Mo.; D. E. S. Hall, Alton, Ill.; John Hamilton, [illegible] County, Pa.; Milton George, editor *Western Rural*, Chicago; Julius Silversmith, Chicago; H. [illegible] Glenn, editor *Western Rural*, Chicago; Edward Young, Mansfield Young, William [illegible], Joliet, Ill.; Dr. Manly Miles, Lansing, Mich.; Prof. A. N. Prentiss, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. C. Flagg, Moro, Ill.; H. D. Emery, editor *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; W. W. Folwell, St. Anthony, Minn.; H. [illegible], Amherst, Mass.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at a little after 8 by the President, there being rather less than an average attendance.

COMMITTEES.

The President announced the names of the committee under Mr. Flagg's afternoon resolution as follows: Mr. Flagg, of Illinois; Prof. Miles, of Michigan; Prof. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Prentiss, of New York; and Prof. Daniels, of Wisconsin.

On motion of Prof. Miles, the President appointed two additional members to make the committee seven in number, as follows: President Denison, of Kansas, and Prof. Peabody, of Massachusetts.

RELATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The hour having arrived for the evening paper, the President called upon Prof. Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School, to open the discussion upon the subject, "The Relations which the Agricultural Colleges bear to each other and the public." Prof. Gilman disclaimed the idea of speaking, except in a desultory manner. [illegible] any branch of the subject, and then proceeded to give a history of the work which had been done in New England in relation to agricultural and mechanical [illegible]. The main points which had appeared in the discussion of the subject by the public press were, first, the increased spirit and friendliness which had manifested itself in the correspondence and intercourse between the colleges. The next point to be considered was that no demand had manifested itself for an education [illegible] of an exclusively agricultural and mechanical character. [illegible] a special education. The great want of the colleges in this department of education was the absence of proper preparatory schools. There were already plenty of good places for classical training, but a great lack of schools to educate young men for the scientific colleges. Among the questions which had come up for decision, and which had not yet been made clear, was the one as to whether or not manual labor should be introduced. In his own case he had not found it necessary, or even best, to use it; but he would not on that account deny it. There was also the question as to whether a farm was a necessary adjunct to the kind of education needed. Sheffield had not found one necessary, but other of the New England schools had adopted one to excellent advantage. The woman question also seemed likely to be one of difficulty, but no final disposition of the subject had yet been made in New England. The sum of all the experience which had fallen under the Professor's notice, was, that there was going forward a great change in the forms and subjects of education throughout the country. The results of the new training and education were not yet far enough advanced to be determined upon definitely; but enough had been ascertained to show that the new training was a success. The Professor closed by refuting the arguments which had sometimes been advanced against the new education, and did it with much ingenuity and clearness.

EXPERIENCE AT IOWA COLLEGE.

President Welch, of Iowa Agricultural College, then occupied the floor and the attention of the convention for a few moments with a brief account of the methods in use at his own college. He related the satisfactory results which had followed the experiment of self-government in the dormitories and boarding houses. This consisted of a division into sections, from each of which a member was chosen to form a court. It tried culprits and settled all disputes. [illegible] The woman question had never been a matter of doubt with him, and its practice had always been entirely successful; that is, that the element introduced by woman into the schools was the one which had made the government most easy.

THE WOMEN SUSTAINED.

President Denison, of Kansas, opened his discussion of the woman question, and seemed to fully agree with the previous speaker, being even more enthusiastic than his predecessor in the views which he held concerning the advisability of admitting women. Kansas' experiences in manual labor were not encouraging enough to speak of favorably as yet.

Prof. Folwell, of Minnesota, was also an enthusiast for the admission of women. Concerning the manual labor question, he thought that the difference in conditions, incident to different locations, should dictate to each college what course it should pursue. In Minnesota it would probably be found that the college would develop itself more in the mechanical arts than in the agricultural department. The military part of the question was to him a matter of some difficulty, which might be obviated by obtaining from Congress the permission to drop the feature from the colleges in all cases, except where the War Department would detail an officer to take charge of it. The question of distribution of lands under the act was brought up and commented on unfavorably by all the Western, or Far Western, members of the convention. No plan of relief was, however, brought forward.

Prof. Hilgard, of Mississippi, spoke briefly of the land question and also the labor difficulty. He would advise just enough labor to illustrate the processes which would be taught. In relation to the matter of dormitories, there had been a difference of opinion among the Trustees, and nothing had yet been settled upon.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GREGORY.

Regent Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, spoke of the subdivisions which had been introduced into the course of study in his own institution. He spoke of the agricultural and horticultural departments and several other courses, such as agricultural, mining, and civil engineering; architecture, applied chemistry, commerce, and military tactics. The matter of dormitories had been decided without their voice, and those buildings had been donated to them. The speaker would have been better pleased if none had been in use. The system of government had been organized on the republican form, like that explained by President Welch, and had been an unqualified success. The introduction of women into colleges had received the speaker's attention, and, when the committee divided equally on the subject, he had cast his vote in favor of their admission. Taken as a whole, he rather favored their education with men. The difficult question of labor had been undertaken in the outset, and much work had been done by aid of student labor; but, after a little, the compulsory system had been dropped, and the voluntary system substituted. The reasons for the maintenance of this latter form of the question seemed to the speaker to be: first, that the labor system allowed many young men to go through a course who could not otherwise do so; second, that the students needed the practice here gained, to make them fit to take charge of the same process in after life; third, the practice is more needed in the arts than in the other sciences, for a full familiarity with the branches which will be their object in life. For these reasons labor had always been a full success in the institution under the speaker's charge. The military tactics part of the course had been pursued, and with success. The Professor closed his interesting remarks with a sketch of the work which had been done in his machine shops.

Mr. Roberts, of Iowa, spoke of the absolute necessity of having a farm connected with each college. In reply to Prof. Folwell's inquiry as to what should be done to obtain the necessary work to keep students employed, [illegible] the variation of labor which had been used in his college.

Prof. Miles, of Michigan, spoke at length concerning the labor system, and its operation in the case which had come under his observation. He had nothing of a novel nature to mention, however.

TO-DAY.

The Committee on Programme reported for to-day as follows—9 a. m.: "Experiments on the Pennsylvania Experimental Farms." Discussion to be opened by Prof. John Hamilton, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College.

At 2 p. m. C. W. Murtfeldt, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, will open discussion upon "Agriculture in Europe and the United States."

On motion, the last-named paper was first on the list, and will come at 9 this morning. For this reason the first-named speaker, Prof. Hamilton, will occupy the hour after 2 p. m.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to this morning at 9.

—Mr. [illegible]

98

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Meeting of Gentlemen Interested in Their Progress.

Discussion of the Methods of Conducting Experiments.

Mutual Relations of Colleges—The Woman Question—Manual Labor—To-Day's Programme.

MORNING SESSION.

A meeting of a Convention for the Advancement of Agricultural and Practical Education was held in the *Prairie Farmer* Building yesterday morning.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

Dr. Miles, Professor of Agriculture in Michigan College, called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Gregory, Regent of Illinois Industrial University, as Chairman *pro tem.*

Dr. Gregory said that this convention represented an interest never before represented in a like manner in this country. Practical men like those there assembled believed in deeds rather than words. He apprehended the object of the convention. It was to deliberate about the peculiar duty, as practical scientific men, to whom vast public interests had been committed, about which great solicitude was felt. There were many things to be done about which the only light they had came to them from over the water, consequently there were many changes to be made, and many new things to be attempted. To meet these claims, and to do their duty and fulfil the objects of the Congressional land grant, they desired a free and full discussion, and to secure co-operation, especially so as to agricultural courses and agricultural experiments. In this country the business was new and raw. To secure uniformity of proceeding in experiments and mutual understanding that convention was called.

The Hon. W. C. Flagg was nominated as Secretary *pro tem.*, but at his urgent request his name was withdrawn, and Prof. Prentiss, of Cornell University, chosen.

COMMITTEES.

A motion to appoint a committee of three on permanent organization was carried, and Dr. E. S. Hull, Mr. Glen, of the *Western Rural*, and Prof. Daniels, of Wisconsin, were elected as such committee.

A motion to select a committee of five on Order of Business, resulted in the choice of Dr. Miles, of Michigan; Prof. Gilman, of Sheffield; W. C. Flagg, Illinois; Prof. G. C. Swallow, of Missouri, and the Rev. Mr. Parker, Secretary of Kansas Agricultural College.

The question of how long the convention would probably sit was sprung. Dr. Miles was willing to stay until the business which may come up was concluded.

Mr. Flagg moved that the convention endeavor to conclude its business by to-morrow evening. The expression, offered as a motion, carried.

EXPERIENCE MEETING.

The convention then resolved itself into a sort of experience meeting.

Dr. Miller, of Michigan, was called upon,

to develop the subject at present. He was entirely in favor of having the whole subject referred to a committee for such further investigation as might be feasible.

Prof. Swallow, of Missouri Agricultural College, was in favor of having all experiments with animals conducted on the social plan. He was in some doubt as to the possibility of the proper carrying out of experiments. It seemed to him that the proper method and object of all experimenting should be to carry on experiments for the sole benefit of the State in which the college carrying them on was situated. The main difficulty seemed to be to get any good from the proposed experiments that would affect any large number of farmers.

Prof. Daniels, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, thought that the only benefit yet gained was the knowledge of how to experiment. No other good had followed the trials made. He had no faith in any experiment that had been performed; but thought that the truth might and would some time be arrived at.

COMMON SENSE.

Prof. Hilgard, of Mississippi, thought that the difficulty in agricultural experiments was the impossibility of governing the attendant circumstances. He favored a system of soil analyses to determine the classes to which they should belong, and the fertilizers which should be used on each class. The difference in quality of plots was one of the causes of difficulty in experiments. He would favor the adoption of averages as results, instead of the conclusions of single experiments.

SINGLE FEEDING PREFERRED.

Prof. Miles resumed the discussion, and restated his grounds for preferring single to social feeding in experimenting. He also took up the cudgels in behalf of his views upon single, as opposed to average, experimentings. The conclusions arrived at did not differ from those which he had before enunciated. The only notable feature in the remarks was the time consumed.

Prof. Swallow reiterated his position and explained himself concerning his views, which had been misunderstood.

The President read from the law of Congress concerning the authority which was conferred upon the colleges to make and record experiments.

Dr. Detmers spoke of the influences which physiological and climactic conditions would have upon experiments.

FOURTHLY.

Prof. Miles stated, for the fourth time, his position in relation to the preference which should be given to single experiments over the average of large numbers. On this occasion the Professor occupied less than half an hour.

Prof. Swallow offered his opinion, that single experiments should be tried in some points of the country, and also some classes formed for the consideration of some productions like cotton.

Prof. Flagg, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report to this meeting a set of experiments recommended for trial at the agricultural colleges in the various States, with detailed statements of the methods of performing them, so as to ensure all possible uniformity of conditions at each point.

The resolution was seconded, and Mr. Flagg spoke for some time in its support.

Mr. Murtfeldt, of St. Louis, claimed to be a practical man, and proceeded to demolish Prof. Miles' theories from an unscientific point of view.

FIFTHLY.

Prof. Miles defended himself, and re-stated his views for the fifth time, the special object being a defence against Mr. Murtfeldt's reasoning.

SIXTHLY.

In reply to a question from the President, Prof. Miles stated that animals would deteriorate, if fed by themselves.

SEVENTHLY.

Mr. Murtfeldt and Prof. Miles then indulged in a little conversation which was supplemented by an explanation from Prof. Hilgard, and to which was appended another long-winded "explanation" from Prof. Miles.

The following gentlemen were present: W. W. Daniels, Madison, Wis.; Rev. R. D. Parker, Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. Joseph Denison, Manhattan, Kan.; Dr. H. J. Detmers, Champaign, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Gregory, Champaign, Ill.; Prof. Edward Snyder, Champaign, Ill.; Prof. D. C. Gilman, New Haven, Conn.; G. I. Morrow, Madison, Wis., editor *Western Farmer*; W. W. Corbett, editor *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; C. W. Murtfeldt, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Hilgard, Oxford, Miss.; G. C. Swallow, Columbia, Mo.; D. E. S. Hull, Alton, Ill.; John Hamilton, Centre County, Pa.; Milton George, editor *Western Rural*, Chicago; Julius Silversmith, Chicago; T. H. Glenn, editor *Western Rural*, Chicago; Edward Young, Mansfield Young, William Watkins, Joliet, Ill.; Dr. Manly Miles, Lansing, Mich.; Prof. A. N. Prentiss, Ithica, N. Y.; W. C. Flagg, Moro, Ill.; H. D. Emery, editor *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago; W. W. Folwell, St. Anthony, Minn.; S. H. Peabody, Amherst, Mass.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at a little after 8 by the President, there being rather less than an average attendance.

COMMITTEES.

The President announced the names of the committee under Mr. Flagg's afternoon resolution, as follows: Mr. Flagg, of Illinois; Prof. Miles, of Michigan; Prof. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Prentiss, of New York; and Prof. Daniels, of Wisconsin.

On motion of Prof. Miles, the President appointed two additional members to make the committee seven in number, as follows: President Denison, of Kansas, and Prof. Peabody, of Massachusetts.

RELATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The hour having arrived for the evening paper, the President called upon Prof. Gilman, of the Sheffield Scientific School, to open the discussion upon the subject, "The Relations which the Agricultural Colleges bear to each other and the public." Prof. Gilman disclaimed any idea of speaking, except in a desultory manner. He would not be hoped, nor confine himself to any branch of the subject, and then proceeded to give a history of the work which had been done in New England in reference to agricultural and mechanical pursuits. The main points which had appeared in the discussion of the subject by the public and press were, first, the increasing spirit and friendliness which had manifested itself in the correspondence and intercourse between the colleges. The next fact to be considered was that no special need had manifested itself for an educational course of an exclusively agricultural and mechanical character. Instead of this it had been found that the best course was to offer to the student an opportunity for a general, in place of a special, education. The great want of the age in this department of education was the presence of proper preparatory schools. There were already plenty of good places for classical training, but a great lack of schools to educate young men for the scientific colleges. Among the questions which had come up for decision, and which had not yet been made clear, was the point as to whether or not manual labour should be introduced. In his own case he had not found it necessary, or even best, to use it; but he would not on that account deny it. There was also the question as to whether a farm was a necessary adjunct to the kind of education needed. Sheffield had not found one necessary, but other of the New England schools had adopted one to excellent advantage. The woman question also seemed likely to be one of difficulty, but no final disposition of the subject had yet been made in New England.

The sum of all the experience which had fallen under the Professor's notice, was that there was going forward a great change in the forms and objects of education throughout the country. The results of the new system of education were not yet far enough advanced to be determined upon definitely; but enough had been ascertained to show that the new form was a success. The Professor closed by refuting the arguments which had sometimes been advanced against the new education, and did it with much ingenuity and clearness.

EXPERIENCE AT IOWA COLLEGE.

President Welch, of Iowa Agricultural College, next occupied the floor and the attention of the convention for a few moments with a brief account of the methods in use at his own college. He related the satisfactory results which had followed the experiment of self-government in the dormitories and boarding houses. This consists of a division into sections, from each of which a member was chosen to form a court for trial of culprits and settlement of disputes. The speaker had some new and different views in relation to the question of manual labor. He would have this made one of the elements of a college course, and his own experience was that the experiment was entirely successful. The woman question had never been a matter of doubt with him, and its practice had always been entirely successful; that is, that the element introduced by woman into the schools was the one which had made the government most easy.

THE WOMEN SUSTAINED.

President Denison, of Kansas, resumed the discussion of the woman question, and seemed to fully agree with the previous speaker, being even more enthusiastic than his predecessor in the views which he held concerning the advisability of admitting women. Kansas experiments in manual labor were not encouraging enough to speak of favorably as yet.

Prof. Folwell, of Minnesota, was also an enthusiast for the admission of women. Concerning the manual labor question, he thought that the difference in conditions, incident to different locations, should dictate to each college what course it should pursue. In Minnesota it would probably be found that the college would develop itself more in the mechanical arts than in the agricultural department. The military part of the question was to him a matter of some difficulty, which might be obviated by obtaining from Congress the permission to drop that feature from the colleges in all cases, except where the War Department would detail an officer to take charge of it. The question of distribution of lands under the act was brought up and commented on unfavorably by all the Western, or rather Western, members of the convention. No plan of relief was, however, brought forward.

Prof. Hilgard, of Mississippi, spoke briefly of the land question and also the labor difficulty. He would advise just enough labor to illustrate the processes which would be taught. In relation to the matter of dormitories, there had been a difference of opinion among the Trustees, and nothing had yet been settled upon.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT GREGORY.

Regent Gregory, of the Illinois Industrial University, spoke of the subdivisions which had been introduced into the course of study in his own institution. He spoke of the agricultural and horticultural departments and several other courses, such as engineering, architecture, mining, and civil engineering, architecture, applied chemistry, commerce and military science. The matter of dormitories had been decided without their voice, and when these buildings had been donated to the college, [illegible]

REPORTS FROM THE COURTS.

The Hickey-Lonergan Contempt Case.

Argument of Mr. Storrs for Defendants.

No Conclusion Arrived at.

CRIMINAL COURT.

THE HICKEY-LONERGAN CONTEMPT IN PROGRESS.

The pendency of the contempt proceeding aimed at Captain M. C. Hickey and Thomas E. Lonergan, and the understanding that the matter would be proceeded with in the Criminal Court yesterday, drew into Judge Booth's room quite an attendance. Some time was occupied in the consideration of matters before the Circuit Court.

Sidney Smith, Esq., called up a motion to quash an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*, directed to the West Side Gaslight and Coke Company, charging the corporation with the usurpation of corporate franchises. The proceeding was instituted by Allan C. Storey, claiming to be *pro tem.* Attorney General. The information was filed August 3, without leave of Court, and process issued without order of Court. Mr. Smith, in support of his motion, advanced two propositions: *First*, That Storey is not Attorney General, and if he were, then that the order of record appointing him to act should be revoked, because improvidently entered of record. *Second*, If he were Attorney General for the territory of Cook County, still this proceeding is irregular, no leave of court to that end having been granted to proceed. As this discussion of the questions thus involved occupied the forenoon, the contempt matter went over until 2 o'clock. The discussion upon that matter was not, however, at the time closed, and, at the request of Mr. Storey, its further consideration was postponed until September next.

At 2 o'clock, there was in court a complete representation of the contending forces, detectives, both public and private, the Police Commissioners, and the principal officers of the force. Of course, the parties immediately interested were present.

Mr. King suggested that a difficulty appeared to have arisen as to the course of practice, and he asked the ruling of the Court as to the order of the proceeding. He stated that he had an additional affidavit to present, and he had also subpoenaed witnesses.

At this point a question arose as to the construction of the order which issued to Hickey and Lonergan, as to whether it was an order, absolute, that cause to the contrary be shown, or that the attachment issue.

The Court. I did not perhaps pay very close attention to the wording of the order at the time it was made. My design was that it should be a rule *nisi*. Certain matters transpired in this court-room. There was a hearing of a *habeas corpus* case pending. The court had adjourned to meet at half past 2 in the afternoon. Upon coming here I took my seat inside of the rail, previous to coming upon the bench. I knew that the respondent and the prisoner were here in the forenoon. I was informed afterward that the [illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT.

COMPETITION IN TRADE.

An action of trespass on the case was instituted against Rufus F. S. Atwood by George B. Green, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. This is a suit based upon an allegation that Atwood fraudulently represented his restaurant on Clark street as being the "California Imperial Parlors," which is the title given to the establishment next door.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CITY CASE—SIDEWALK.

An action on the case was commenced by Lucien Mayor, by his next friend, against the city, in which his damages are laid at $5,000. It is alleged that, owing to defects of the sidewalk on Milwaukee avenue, between Cleaver and Division streets, the child, on the 19th of June, fell through and was injured.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by John B. Rice and another against George W. Reid, demand being made for $2,500.

COUNTY COURT.

WILLS PROBATED.

The will of John McNulty was proved, and letters testamentary issued to Ann McNulty, widow, under bonds of $3,000.

—The will of Edwin Mason was probated, and Ann Porter was appointed administratrix, with the will annexed, under bond of $3,000.

ADMINISTRATION.

—Ann Porter was appointed to administer upon the estate of Jane E. Mason, under bond of $2,000.

—Dorothea Medelman was appointed administratrix upon the estate of Frederick Medelman, under bond of $3,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It has been found impossible to give the two "Two Roses" at Hooley's on Monday, though three scene painters are hard at work. So the "Hunchback" will be given instead, with the following cast: *Master Walter*, Frank Lawlor; *Sir Thomas Clifford*, J. H. Fitzpatrick; *Modus*, J. C. Maddison; *Lord Tinsel*, Charles Stanley; *Fathom*, M. C. Daly; *Thomas*, J. Vincent; *Master Wilford*, Geo. Archer; *Gaylove*, H. Gilbert; *Stephen*, C. L. Jones; *Julia*, Miss Angela Dargon; *Helen*, Miss Fanny Burt.

"The Poor Gentleman" and "A Fight for the Championship" continue to draw large houses at Wood's Museum.

The Minstrels at the Dearborn have no reason to complain of a lack of patronage. Crowded houses still greet them nightly.

The dramatic season at the new Milwaukee Opera House is now in full blast. The McKee Rankin Troupe is at present occupying it, and performing "Caste" nightly. As it will be a matter of interest, we give the distribution of characters: *Captain Hawtree*, McKee Rankin; *George D'Alroy*, Mr. Woodfield; *Eccles*, Belvil Ryan; *Sam Gerridge*, Frank Knight; *Esther Eccles*, Kitty Blanchard; *Polly*, Katie Mayhew; *Marquise de St. Maur*, Miss Campbell, [illegible]

been idle. On the contrary, he has added to his very attractive programme the name of the latest vocal wonder which musical Germany has given birth to; this is Mlle. Elser, whose reputation has recently been created. She is said to be another little Patti in age and talent, being no more than 14 years of age, and possessing a rich, delicate and thoroughly cultivated soprano. Falbi, whom most of us remember as a superb artist, has been her instructress, and we understand will accompany her to America. The arrangements which have been made for producing the bouquet of youth, and, if reports are to be believed, of beauty, in this country, are singularly complete, and, judging from Mr. Bullmann's long experience in assisting the management of others, will, we cannot doubt, leave little or nothing to be desired on the part of the public. His success will, of course, depend upon the accuracy of the reports which have been received here respecting the artists engaged by him. If one-half what is said in Continental Europe of their talents be true, their sex will insure to them the universal Yankee liking for femininity when married with youth and fresh loveliness.—*New York Herald, Aug. 21.*

BOOTH'S SEASON.

Miss Lotta enters, this evening, upon her second week at Booth's Theatre. "The Old Curiosity Shop" will be offered every night and at Saturday matinee, until further notice. Miss Lotta has attracted and amused crowded houses, and she is riding—with manifest ease and joy—on the topmost wave of the fickle public favor. Booth's Theatre, we should add, presents an uncommonly bright appearance—partly because of the merry crowds there present, and partly because of new carpets and freshened decorations. Miss Lotta's engagement is to last till the 30th of September, when that of Miss Cushman and Mr. Creswick will commence, with Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." These distinguished artists—offering works really entitled to serious thought and to discussion under the title of drama—will act for six weeks. Then the engagement of Mr. John E. Owens will begin—on the 6th of November—and this will continue four weeks. Mr. Booth himself will reappear on the 4th of December, when will be witnessed a magnificent revival of "Julius Caesar." Miss Maggie Mitchell will come to Booth's Theatre in March of next year. It is said that Miss Cushman will act again in April, and that the year will be closed in June, by Miss Lotta.—*New York Tribune, Aug. 21.*

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Thursday, Aug. 24:

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The plethora of money continues, in all the principal markets, and most people now begin to think the increase of floating capital is real as well as apparent—an actual increase of wealth rather than a stagnation of trade and of the money circulation. In view of this it is thought that the usual fall and winter stringency will be less severe during November and December of this year than it has in past seasons. There is reason to think this view is to a great extent correct. The usual spring stringency of money about April was very slight last spring compared to former seasons, and the supply of capital seeking investment has been increasing ever since. Money has now been abundant in this market at from 7 to 8 per cent for over three months, and bids fair to continue nearly as abundant as at present for a month longer. These low rates have continued longer this year than ever before in this market, and the average price of money in Chicago during 1871 will show a much lower range than in any previous year. About the last of September the demand for currency to move the cotton crop will probably produce some of the usual effects toward stringency in New York, and, together with the demand for currency to move the grain crops in this part of the country, will make money tight here compared to what it is now, but there seems to be too much floating capital seeking investment to anticipate any such stringency as was experienced in the fall and winter of last year.

The "corner in wheat" for delivery the last half of this month was the most prominent feature in local business affairs to-day. It seems probable now, that the ring may run their corner to a successful settlement with the "shorts" by the end of the month, unless the receipts of grain increase largely within the next two or three days. The rise in both Liverpool and New York is to a great extent the result of the speculative rise here, and the rise here has been made possible solely by the small receipts. If the producers of grain throughout the whole grain-raising sections of the country had organized a plan to keep up the price of grain they could not have conceived of any one so effectual as that which has been adopted by common consent during the last month, viz.: that of just feeding the market with enough to keep the price of cash wheat from 5 to 10 cents higher than for the next month.

There was more currency sent into the country to-day than yesterday, but the whole movement is quite moderate yet.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount. At the counters bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Corn Exchange National Bank, where the Treasurer of the Board of Trade keeps his account, gave notice to-day, that in future all checks drawn on "margin account" must be endorsed in person by the parties interested in the margin deposited. The reason assigned is, that, in some cases, parties have repudiated the signatures made by their clerks.

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1862, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1867, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s, 1868, January and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, small	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Pacific, currency sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Railroad bonds, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific Land Grant bonds, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, flat	[illegible]	[illegible]

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

	Buying.	Selling.
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and gold coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern exchange	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold drafts on New York	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.

	Buying.	Selling.
160s	[illegible]	[illegible]
120s	[illegible]	[illegible]
80s	[illegible]	[illegible]
40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
1st War of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d War of 1812	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agricultural College land scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 24.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 273 cars wheat; 425 cars corn; 20,000 bu No. 2 do; 187 cars oats; 33,000 bu No. 2 do; 47 cars rye; 37 cars barley. Total (946 cars), 236,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,085 bu wheat; 4,394 bu corn; 2,219 bu oats; 275 bu rye; 1,600 bu barley.

The session on 'Change to-day was rather an excited one in the leading grain markets, and the bulls were again in the ascendant, in all their glory, especially in wheat. The activity was, however, principally speculative, the shippers not operating in wheat and corn to anything like the usual extent. The receipts were quite liberal.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotation, with sale of 300 brls at 88c. New York was reported weak, but the fact seemed to have little or no effect upon holders here.

Lake freights were rather more active, and firm at yesterday's rates, there being a little more inquiry for other grain than wheat and corn. A total of 19 grain charters was reported, which will carry out 64,000 bu wheat; 197,000 bu corn; 61,000 bu oats, 10,000 bu rye; and 27,000 bu barley. Sail rates were on the basis of 5½c on wheat, and 5c on corn to Buffalo. Through rates were unchanged, at 24c on wheat, and 23@22c on corn to New York.

Provisions were very quiet, and without quotable change. An effort was made early to get up prices of pork, probably with the intent to sell, but there were so few parties willing to operate either way that the attempt was a futile one. Lard was steady. Meats were reported to be still in fair inquiry, and are quoted firmer, at the prices demanded yesterday by holders. There was some inquiry for meats for December delivery; quoted at 6⅜@7c for hams; 4c for green shoulders; [illegible] at 6c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs, and 7⅝c for short clear; bacon hams at 13@15c. Mess beef at $12.00; extra mess beef at $13.50; butchers' lots quoted at $9.00@10.00 for mess; and $11.00@12.00 for extra mess. Tallow at 8c, and grease at 5½@7½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller September, at $12.62½; 1,000 brls do, seller January, at $12.37½; 200 tcs lard at 8⅞c; 500 tcs do, seller November, at 8⅞c; 500 tcs do, seller 12 months, at 8¾c; 80 tcs summer at 8½c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 4¾c; 375 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11c.

Flour was a shade less active, but prices were firmer and higher, with sales of white winter extras at a range of $6.00@8.00; spring extras at $5.12½@6.25; and spring superfines at $4.00. Sales were as follows: White Winter Extras—75 brls "Star of Quincy" at $8.00; 100 brls "Golden West" at $7.00; 200 brls not named at $6.50; 125 brls do at $6.50; 450 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—200 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" at $6.25; 100 brls "Lilian" at $5.75; 400 brls on p. t.; 100 brls not named at $5.12½. Spring Superfines—800 brls not named at $4.00. Rye Flour—250 brls on p. t. Total, 2,175 brls.

Wheat was active and excited, averaging 4½@5c higher on options for this month, and 3½c higher for September delivery. The activity was, however, mainly in settlement of options, in which a very large business was done, the short interest pressing to close out their deals, being afraid to run the risk of a further advance, and preferring to settle directly rather than buy from other parties. This last named fact is an indication of a growing feeling of distrust, arising out of recent failures. The advance in wheat has been so great as to entail very heavy losses on many operators, and though they all stand it bravely now, there is no telling who might be obliged to lie down if prices should advance much more at present. A notice read on 'Change to-day shows that some firms have repudiated checks signed by their clerks, said checks having been deposited as margins. The cause of the further advance to-day in September options were quotations of 1d higher in Liverpool, and a corresponding improvement in New York, which set many operators to work canvassing the prospects of the present crop [illegible] against the probable export [illegible]. The advance for this month was the work of the short interest. A good many margins were called to-day, and the parties called on generally preferred to cover by settling, where they found a chance of doing so. The shipping demand was small, and confined to other grades than No. 2. As a sample of some of the expedients resorted to by losers in the present race, we may mention that a short operator was called on to-day for more margin. He replied that he would deliver the wheat this afternoon, and should demand Treasury notes in payment—he would take nothing else. The other at once arranged to meet the man of small business on his own ground. On the Early Board seller the month sold at $1.19@1.22, and seller September at $1.08@1.10. On 'Change seller the month opened at $1.24, fell to $1.23, advanced to $1.25, and closed strong at $1.25. Seller September sold on 'Change at $1.10¼@1.12, closing at $1.11¼. Seller the year sold at $1.06½@1.07¼. No. 1 spring was dull, closing at $1.28½; No. 2 spring (cash) closed at $1.25; No. 3 do at $1.08, and rejected do at 98c. Winter wheat was quiet, buyers being unwilling to pay spring prices; No. 2 red was offered at $1.28. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 400 bu do at $1.29¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.27; 16,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 15,000 bu do at $1.24; 9,000 bu do at $1.25¼; 121,400 bu do at $1.23; 2,400 bu do at $1.23½; 1,600 bu do at $1.29; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 25,400 bu do at $1.08; 800 bu do at $1.07½; 7,200 bu do at $1.07; 200 bu rejected spring at 98c; 400 bu No. 2 amber at $1.26; 1,200 bu No. 3 winter at $1.08. Total, 211,600 bu.

Corn was active at an average advance of 1¼c, the stronger feeling being caused by reported strength in New York, which brought out a liberal speculative demand, and a moderate shipping inquiry. The short interest for this month is believed to be still a large one, and it was noticed that a great many settlements were made—proposed by buyers. The shipping demand was less active than yesterday, though fair, and the preference for cash over seller the month was again lost, cash corn selling the lowest once or twice, the principal inquiry being to fill options. On the Early Board seller the month sold at 47@48c. On 'Change the option opened at 48c, fell to 47⅜c, and closed at 47⅞c. Seller September sold on 'Change at 45@45¾c, closing at the outside. No. 1 closed nominal at 48c; No. 2 at 47⅞c; and rejected at 42½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,400 bu No. 1 at 48c; 5,200 bu do at 47¾c; 42,800 bu do at 48c; 10,000 bu do at 47⅞c; 94,800 bu do at 47⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 47¾c; 42,000 bu do at 47½c; 800 bu rejected at 43c; 4,000 bu do at 42½c; 4,000 bu yellow at 47½c; 5,600 bu No. 2 at 48½c afloat. Total, 241,200 bu.

Oats were rather less active, but very firm, at ¾c advance, being reported stronger in New York. There was a good demand, both for options and cash lots, and all offerings were willingly taken up, but a good many holders seemed disposed to await the chances of better prices in the future. The market for cash lots opened at 30¾c, and advanced to 31c, closing with buyers at 30⅞c. Seller the month and seller September closed at cash prices. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 1 at 32½c; 600 bu do at 32c; 26,000 bu No. 2 at 31c; 17,200 bu do at 30⅞c; 30,000 bu do at 30¾c; 9,000 bu do at 31½c afloat; 7,200 rejected at 27c; 1,800 bu do at 26½c. Total, 93,600 bu.

Rye was in moderate demand at yesterday's average price, the receipts being more liberal while New York was still strong—the one fact forming an offset to the other. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Live Stock Markets.

New York Dry Goods Market.

Southern Cotton Markets.

Produce Markets.

ST. LOUIS.

CLEVELAND.

OSWEGO.

BALTIMORE.

BUFFALO.

NEW ORLEANS.

LOUISVILLE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Disasters.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

Dr. A. G. Olin,

Private Matters.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Wilted Down.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Second Day of the Dexter Park Meeting.

Exciting Contest Between Chicago and Hotspur.

The Former Victorious—Time, 2:26, 2:27, 2:27 1-4.

Base Ball Items—Aquatic Matters—Renforth's Death.

THE TURF.

DEXTER PARK RACES.

On yesterday, the second day of the Dexter Park trotting meeting, the attendance was very large, numbering nearly 4,000 ladies and gentlemen, and the races were of a character to fully justify the patronage they received. The weather was glorious, the track in fine condition, and everybody seemed to be in the best of humor.

THE FIRST RACE

was for a purse of $2,000, for horses never having beaten 2:40. There were six entries, but the withdrawal of Tip Treadwell and Shakespeare left but four to start. Of these J. C. Partridge sold favorite at odds over the field.

First Heat—An even send-off was given at the second attempt. Ellen Davis went to the front on the turn, closely pressed by Partridge and Virginia. Ellen made the quarter in 42, by half a length over Partridge, who was at her nose at once, and the two went abreast to the half in 1:18, Virginia lapping them, while Sweet William was twenty lengths in the rear. [illegible]

Second Heat—[illegible]

Third Heat—This was an easy victory for Partridge, who was at no trouble in winning the heat and race in 2:40½, Ellen Davis second, Virginia third, and Sweet William fourth.

SECOND RACE.

This was between horses in the 2:34 class for a purse of $3,000. It was expected that Clara G. would start, but she was not deemed in proper condition, and Mr. Simpson, rather than run the risk of disappointing the public in their expectations of the celebrated mare, wisely forebore to bring her out. There were left Hotspur, Western Girl, and Chicago, the former being favorite in the pools at odds of over two to one against the field. In drawing for positions Hotspur got the pole, Western Girl second, and Chicago on the outside.

First Heat—A fine start was effected at the fourth trial. Hotspur led off on the turn, and Western Girl, losing her feet, gave place to Chicago, who was four lengths in the rear at the quarter in 37¼. All three went evenly along the back stretch, Chicago perceptibly closing up the gap on Hotspur, who led by three lengths at the half in 1:13. Beyond here Chicago put in some very fine footing to such effect that he had collared Hotspur as they swung around upon the home stretch. The finish was very fast, both horses coming on abreast, but just at the distance stand Chicago broke under the pressure, and the heat was Hotspur's by two lengths, Western Girl a poor third. Time, 2:26.

Second Heat—They came up and got the word in fine shape at the first effort, all going very fast. Chicago, clearly outfooting the others, skipped a little on the turn, but was recovered in fine style, and went along more rapidly than ever, beating Hotspur to the quarter six lengths in 37¼. Western Girl nowhere in sight. Chicago held his own beautifully along the back stretch, reaching the half in 1:12. As they came to third quarter Hotspur had decreased the gap to three lengths, and made at Chicago savagely down the home stretch. The pace was terrific, and both horses trotting level, but the best Hotspur could do was to come to Chicago's wheel, and he could not stay there, Chicago forging ahead and winning the heat by three lengths in 2:26, Hotspur second, and Western Girl almost distanced.

Third Heat—The betting men refused to believe that Hotspur could be beaten by Chicago, and so made the bay gelding as strong a favorite as ever. The word was given at the third attempt, Western Girl having a lead of two lengths. As they rounded the turn the mare swerved in front of Chicago, and, not contented with that, swerved out in front of Hotspur, seriously impeding both horses, and causing them to break, whereby the mare regained the pole, and reached the quarter in 37½ seconds, four lengths ahead of Chicago, who had been brought to work sooner than Hotspur, and so led him two lengths. Then Chicago sailed on in beautiful style, and at the half, in 1:13½, had lapped the Girl, who, by dint of occasional skips, contrived to hold her lead to the third quarter. Chicago would not let go of her, but came on savagely, and as if he meant to make good his name. Hotspur, meanwhile, had been close behind, but never able to do more than to come to Chicago's wheel, only to be shaken off again. The Girl and Chicago came thundering down the home stretch, the mare a length in advance, but her antagonist came out with a burst which carried him abreast. The effort was too great, however, and he lost his footing, but only for a moment. Darting catching him neatly, and he came thundering on toward the wire at a faster pace than ever. Five lengths back of the winning post the mare broke up, and although she ran over the score she was first by only half a length over Chicago, Hotspur being ten lengths back. Time, 2:27. The judges, being convinced that the driver of Western Girl was not guilty of intentional fault in her swerving on the turn, forebore to declare her distanced for foul driving, but placed her last in the heat, which was awarded to Chicago. The decision met with unqualified approval among the spectators, not even the driver of the mare taking exceptions to it. Now the pools took a turn in earnest, as it became apparent that Hotspur had met his match, and Chicago was made as hot a favorite as the other had been before.

Fourth Heat—At the second trial the trio were sent off on the fairest of terms, and all trotting fast. On the turn Chicago was the only one to keep his feet, Hotspur and Western Girl skipping a little, so that Chicago gained the quarter in 37 seconds, one length beyond Hotspur, who led the Girl four lengths. Then Chicago showed what he could do with the wind in his favor and a straight road to travel, going to the half in the very fast time of 1:10¾, and leading Hotspur three lengths. The latter then made a fine effort to close upon his antagonist, and so fierce was his advance that Chicago was carried to a break, but it was not a bad one, and Hotspur was compelled to open a length and a half of daylight at the third quarter, the Girl ten lengths in the rear. After they had entered upon the stretch, in face of the strong south wind, Hotspur made a final attempt to save his backers, and, with a burst of speed characteristic of the plucky bay, he came to Chicago's shoulder, but the latter had a good deal of speed left, and he straightened out with a will, and came home winner of the heat and race in 2:27¼, leading Hotspur by three lengths, while Western Girl was little more than inside the distance flags.

REMARKS.

This came to end a race of extraordinary interest, and one fought out to the end with intense bitterness. The Hotspur party had all confidence in the favorite, and fairly "bet the Chicago men blind" up to the beginning of the third heat. Then they found that they had struck a bad day, and that there was a horse in the race which they had not reckoned upon. They made a rush for the pools, but the chances to "hedge out" were very slim, as the Chicagoans were willing to back their assurances at any odds. It was a proud day for Messrs. Graves & Loomis, who have had bad luck in getting their horses in condition for the recent races. Certainly Chicago was never in finer form, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that a Western horse has been able to bear away the palm in a contest in which the East was represented by the strongest racer of his class. Many thousands of dollars changed hands on the result of the race, and it is doubtful if the "knowing ones" were ever more completely put to rout.

HURDLE RACE.

The afternoon's sport closed with a hurdle race between Barney and Peter Simple for a purse of $300, dash of one mile, over four hurdles. The horses went off evenly, clearing the first and second hurdles abreast and in fine style. At the third leap Peter Simple faltered a little, and lost ground to the extent of two lengths, by which distance Barney won in 1:59.

SUMMARIES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

To-day there are to be three races, the first for horses in the 2:50 class, in which there are four entries; the second for horses never having beaten 2:31, in which there are nine entries, so evenly matched as to give promise of a fine contest. The last will be a running race for all ages, mile heats, best two in three, in which Van, Regent, Emma, Boston and three others, are to start. [illegible]

THE FOUR MILE RACE AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A correspondent writes as follows concerning the four mile race on yesterday:

"First. Longfellow was not in condition. Horse judges who visited the track this morning at daylight noticed that he was not feeling in his accustomed spirits. His skin was tight, and notwithstanding he ran two miles 15 minutes before the race, he hardly raised a sweat.

"Second. Why was he allowed to run this two miles around the track and half way round and back just before entering on a four mile race? In reality, Longfellow ran six miles. Horsemen are amazed at Harper's lack of foresight, but do not doubt his integrity.

"Third. Was it a fair race? Questions are being asked on this point. There is not a shadow of a doubt that Harper acted religiously and in the highest good faith. [illegible]

"Fourth. John Harper lost $40,000 when Longfellow threw the race. [illegible]"

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Intelligence from the Saratoga races reports that Longfellow strained a tendon on one of his fore legs during the race, and that he is ruined for life. Intense excitement was caused by the race and its result. [illegible]

RACES AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—The attendance at the races to-day was very large. [illegible]

BASE BALL.

[illegible]

defeated the Niagaras, of this city, yesterday, by a score of 41 to 18.

GAME AT MARENGO.

MARENGO, Iowa, Aug. 24.—In a game of base ball in Iowa City, yesterday, between the Unions, of that place, the so-called champions of the Rock Island Railroad, and the Tip-Tops, of Marengo, after a closely-contested game, the Unions had to succumb to the superior prowess of their antagonists by a score of 25 to 28.

DECLINED TO PLAY.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The game of base ball between the Forest City of Rockford and Baltimore did not come off. The Forest City declined to play.

AQUATIC.

THE DEATH OF RENFORTH.

ST. JOHN, Aug. 24.—The second Tyne crew say Renforth should not have rowed, as he was subject to fainting fits under excitement. The programme is disarranged for the present, and no further entries have been made. Fifty special police have been sworn in in anticipation of the arrival of suspicious characters. There must have been from 15,000 to 20,000 spectators present when Renforth dropped his oar. Both crews passed a moment, the Tyne turning, made for the shore. Renforth rallied for a few minutes after reaching his hotel, and was able to speak. Violent pains, however, ensued, with discharges of blood and mucous matter from his mouth, and severe purging. The symptoms of his disease point to the operation of drugs, but no suspicion attaches to the St. John crew. The Coroner will make a thorough investigation. The principal winners are the American backers. The Tyne crews and persons from the West are the chief losers.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President Runyan in the chair. Present: Inspectors King, Walsh, Moore, Richberg, Reynolds, Tully, Stephens, and Schintz.

The President stated the object of the meeting, which was to take some action in reference to the death of Dr. Macalister.

Inspector King moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions.

The motion was agreed to, and Messrs. King, Walsh, and Richberg were appointed as such committee.

Inspector Reynolds' motion that the board attend the funeral in a body was agreed to.

The board adjourned to meet at precisely 12 at their rooms. It is desired that all members in the city will be present. President Runyan, and Messrs. King, Moore, Schintz, Reynolds and Tully will act as pall-bearers.

—The members of the Chicago Caledonian Club are requested to attend the funeral. Members will meet at their hall No. 20 LaSalle street, at 12 o'clock, noon, and proceed in a body to the residence of the deceased, No. 282 West Harrison street.

—The members of Occidental Sovereign Consistory are notified to meet at their Asylum in Masonic Temple at 11:30 a. m., sharp to-day, in full uniform, to attend the funeral of their late brother.

Yesterday's Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 238, at a quarter after 12 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a three-story frame building on Morgan street, south of Chicago avenue. The contents were very inflammable, and burned like tinder, making a very bright reflection. The building, and what it contained, was totally destroyed, involving a loss of $8,000. Messrs. Bierly & Fortanck owned and occupied it as a sewing machine manufactory. The structure was worth about $3,000, the stock $3,000, and the machinery $1,500. All are insured for $4,360—in the Germania, $1,600; the Equitable, $1,600, and the Chicago Fire, $1,160. Twenty workmen, who were employed in the establishment, lost all their tools. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—At ten minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the building No. 489 Canal street, owned and occupied on the first floor as a barber shop by Mr. Schnyler. Mrs. Sedmaska used the second floor as a dwelling, and the basement as a saloon. Loss about $400; insured as follows: Firemen's, $7,500; Great Western, $700; Home, of Chicago, $1,150; Germania, $3,000; Lumberman's, $850. Cause—incendiarism. The Babcock extinguisher was of great advantage in preventing the adjacent buildings from catching fire.

Suicides.

Leopold Lauterzoetler, a German, aged 35 years, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself. He came to this country about two years ago, and lived at No. 157 Fulton street. His family was left in Germany, and he had been working very hard lately to raise money to bring them over, but was unable to make more than a poor living. The servant girl found him early yesterday morning, lying in a pool of blood, with a revolver in his hand. He had placed the weapon in his mouth and pulled the trigger. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

—The body of the man found in the woods near Downer's, on Wednesday, was recognized, yesterday, as that of Joseph Schmid, who lived on Webster avenue, near Lincoln Park. He served in the army during the rebellion, and received a wound in the head from which he never fully recovered. He was frequently "out of his head," and it is thought committed suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that he did.

Accidents.

Mr. Charles Busch, of the firm of Busch & Simmons, cabinet-makers, Nos. 45 and 47 South Canal street, was instantly killed at his place of business yesterday afternoon, by being struck on the neck by a piece of wood, which was thrown off a circular saw. His neck was dislocated. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Busch was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children, who reside at No. 417 South May street.

—At 7 o'clock last evening Joseph Bristol and Richard Barrett were thrown out of a buggy on the corner of Market and Erie streets, and severely injured. They were taken to No. 87 Superior street, where they live.

—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon two carpenters, named William Korn and Charles Dahlgren, fell off a platform in the Pacific Hotel, and were seriously if not fatally injured. Both board at No. 239 Coolidge street, whither they were taken.

A Morgue Wanted.

The Coroner has been told to vacate the dead-house in the old City Cemetery, and he does not know where he is going to send bodies to await identification. The Board of Supervisors, over a year and a half ago, appropriated $3,000 to build a morgue, but nothing has been done with it. Dr. Stalheart, who was appointed a committee to confer with the Common Council and the Board of Public Works in regard to the matter, has been unable to get any satisfaction from either body. In view of the fact that nine persons out of ten who meet violent deaths belong in the city, some action ought to be taken by the Council to secure a location for the morgue. As soon as a lot is procured the county will erect the necessary building.

A Bank Swindler Wanted.

Mr. James H. Easton, President of the First National Bank of Decorah, was in town several days ago on an unsuccessful errand. His object was to obtain information regarding one John W. Whiteman, alias N. J. McMurray, who had swindled the bank out of $900 by means of adroitly-raised drafts. After diligent search about Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, Mr. Whiteman, alias McMurray, was traced to Chicago, where it was discovered he had swindled the banks a great many times. The Third, Union, Fifth, and Commercial National Banks had all been victimized. Mr. Easton takes some satisfaction in learning that even Chicago bankers were occasionally taken in by rogues, but finds that but a poor equivalent for the escape of the swindler.

Announcements.

Men and boys anxious to be employed can be found at the Young Men's Christian Association, and pains will be taken by the Superintendent to select the right persons for the right places.

—The noon prayer-meeting will be led to-day by a man of color.

—The meeting called for Friday, of the Soldiers' Home Board, will be postponed till the last Friday in September.

—The Irish Rifles are requested to meet at their new hall, 124 East Washington street, at 8 o'clock this evening, as business of importance is to be transacted.

Personal.

Colonel William Ross, of Pittsfield, Ill., passed through the city, yesterday, homeward, after a somewhat extended tour through New England, the home of his boyhood. Though four-score years old, he enjoys the best of health, and takes a deep interest in all passing events. Colonel Ross settled in Pike County in 1820, only two years after the constitution was adopted. He has served with distinction in both branches of the Legislature, and has always taken a leading part in the politics, the business, and the progress of the State. During his residence of fifty years in Illinois, how amazing the changes he has witnessed!

The Supposed Murder.

The canal-boatman George Dunn, who accosted Policeman Treacy on his beat and told him that one of his messmates had been shoved into the river and drowned, was released from custody yesterday. The police continued to search in the vicinity of the canal-boat for the body, but did not find it. Those on board said nothing about McCloud, the missing man (he has not yet been heard of), and as there was no evidence whatever that he had been made away with, Dunn was permitted to go. He should have been fined for causing so much trouble.

The Young Hero.

We have received the fifth number of the *Young Hero*, another amateur paper published in this city. It is only eight and a half inches by eleven, and is neatly printed with good type. That its owner will make a fortune at 25 cents a year—the subscription price—is doubtful.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for August 24, 1871, is reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, No. 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "roaring," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow":

Time.	Barom	Wind.	Ther'm'r.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUNRISE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 1871.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

On Wednesday night the employes of the Singer sewing machine establishment, 131 Dearborn street, presented the proprietor, Mr. J. N. Willis, at his residence, No. 540 North LaSalle street, with an elegant gold watch, chain, and locket, as a testimony of their pleasure in congratulating him on the anniversary of his birthday. After the ceremony, all were hospitably entertained by the worthy recipient and his wife.

—William Wright and William Whalen, charged with the robbery of $150 from Phineas McKnight, a guest of the Garden City House, was arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday. They were remanded for further examination in bail of $1,000 each.

—Louis Wolf, of No. 22 Cornelia street, who has been missing since the 28th of June, and was supposed to have been killed in the late riots in New York, has been found. He was run over by a train of cars, and has been lying in one of the New York hospitals for six weeks.

—A lad named Mattie Stempher, aged 7 years, was drowned in the lake, near the foot of Randolph street, while bathing, last evening. The body was not recovered. His parents reside at No. 132 Sherman street.

—At about 9 o'clock, last evening, an unusually brilliant auroral display was visible in this city, the arc being of about 150°, extending from the northwest to due east, and from the horizon to the zenith.

—Homer Henderson, a Chicago artist, is at Long Branch, and has had several sittings for a life-sized picture of President Grant.

Residences at Desplaines.

To-morrow (Saturday) is the day when those large residence and garden lots at Desplaines will be sold at auction by Wm. A. Butters & Co. Take the accommodation trains at 9 and 10 o'clock at the depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie streets. Free lunch on the grounds at 12 o'clock. Sale commences at 1 o'clock.

New System of Valuation of Property for Taxation.

[illegible]

THE AFRICAN METHODISTS.

Work of the Seventh Day's Session.

No More Tobacco for Ministers, and but One Wife.

Educational and Other Collections—Admissions—Delegates.

MORNING SESSION.

The seventh day's session of the African Methodist Conference commenced yesterday morning, with religious exercises, Bishop Quinn presiding.

EDUCATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

The Committee on Dollar Collections, in aid of educational institutions, reported as follows:

Your committee have discharged their duty as follows:

The total amount collected is $284.36, which has been divided thus:

Methodist Book Concern	[illegible]
Credited	[illegible]
Balance fund	[illegible]
Wilberforce College	[illegible]
Superannuated Bishops, &c.	[illegible]
Widows and orphans	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]
Total	$284.36

There was a surplus of $4.25, of which we could find no account, and by resolution, we recommended that it be applied to the superannuated preachers' fund.

The money for Wilberforce College was paid to Bishop Shorter.

The money for the Book Concern was given to the Book Steward.

That for the widows and orphans, was placed in the hands of the Treasurer.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The Committee on the Classification of Students reported as follows:

First Year—Committee—Brothers Bridges, S. C. Joiner, W. C. Trevan, W. Jackson, and J. Curtis. Students—J. W. Benson, S. Hutchinson, [illegible], W. B. Hammond, J. W. H. Jackson, W. Dickens, C. Ward, H. Harper, H. Cooper, W. H. Valentine, I. Hicks, M. Lewis, N. Bass, J. Perkins, W. F. Hedgeman, John Myers, H. B. Gordon, J. Bandy, and W. M. Brown.

Second Year—Committee—Brothers F. Myers, D. Winslow, A. F. Hall, N. Mitchem, W. J. Davis. Students—J. Scott, D. Burden, M. Lewis, S. Nichols, S. R. Smith, J. Alexander, R. Knight.

Third Year—Committee—Brothers A. McIntosh, G. C. Booth, W. S. Landford, J. J. Dyer, T. Roberts. Students—H. Benson, J. H. Alexander, P. C. Cooper, T. Crosby, Jesse Bass, J. McGrath.

Studies—For the first, second, and third years, as laid down in the Discipline. The committees and students are to meet one day previous to the sitting of the conference.

The report was adopted.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Treasurer reported the following in connection with the widows' and orphans' fund.

Receipts—Balance in Treasury last year, $42.45; received this year, $49.27; total, $91.82.

Expenditures—Paid in hands of Bishop Campbell, $10.00; balance in Treasury, $81.07.

The report was adopted.

SELLING CHURCH PROPERTY.

Brother J. Mitchem offered the following:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the Shiloh Church, with the assistance of the preacher appointed to the Newport Circuit, be granted the privilege of selling their lot on which their old church was burned, and paying the money on the new church.

The resolution was adopted.

Brother J. M. Derrick offered the following:

WHEREAS, The people in Sparta, Ill., have purchased other church property, therefore be it

Resolved, That this conference authorize the Trustees of Sparta, in connection with the preacher, to sell the old church property, the proceeds to be applied on the present.

The resolution was adopted.

ADMISSIONS.

The conference then, on motion, resolved itself into missionary form.

W. T. Wise, W. H. Valentine, J. H. Jackson, J. Perkins, Wilson, Nickles, W. F. Hedgeman, Charles Ward, John Myers, H. Harper, H. B. Gordon, H. Casper, Jason Bandy, and G. W. Payton were admitted for trial in the travelling convocation.

On motion, John Scott, D. Burden, R. Knight, George Brown, S. Hutchinson, G. W. Benson, and W. B. Hammond were admitted in conference membership.

The various candidates for ordination as Elders, Deacons, and itinerant preachers were then called up and severally examined, after which the ceremony of ordination occurred, Bishop Campbell officiating.

Bishop Brown then delivered an address to the newly ordained ministers.

EPISCOPAL ADVICE.

Bishop Quinn recommended them to have only one wife; to treat her kindly; not to beat her; to black their own boots; to attend to their own horses; and not to lie abed too late in the morning.

The conference then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The conference came to order at 4 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion, the report of the Committee on the Bishop's Allowance was taken up and adopted.

POSITIVELY NO SMOKING IN THE MINISTRY.

The resolution of Brother J. W. Malone, relative to the use of tobacco, laid over at a previous session, was on motion taken up.

Bishop Campbell said he hoped the brethren who were opposing the resolution would withdraw their opposition. The resolution was aimed at those who were coming into the ministry. There were members of the ministry who used tobacco, and those could not be turned out. Whatever they might want to do with those sinners, he was willing to join the conference in jostling them.

Bishop Quinn. "I would turn them out of the ministry."

Bishop Campbell. "We'll turn them out."

Brother McIntosh said the resolution was not binding, for it only looked to the "extravagant use of tobacco."

Brother Mitchem would oppose the resolution, as being matter for the General Conference.

Elder Young said the resolution was offered too late in the day. A conference could only pass resolutions binding itself during its existence.

Bishop Campbell said there was no law under Heaven to prevent the conference from passing regulations binding its committees until the next conference. The committee would act upon candidates before the next conference.

Brother McIntosh moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Brother Malone hoped the brother would give Bishop Shorter a chance to speak.

A vote was taken on the motion, which was lost, after which the resolution was adopted.

The Treasurer's report, already published, was taken up and adopted.

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The committee appointed to ascertain how many representatives the conference was entitled to in the General Conference, reported that it was entitled to 10, and that there were 20 qualified for nomination.

ELDER YOUNG.

Elder Young wanted to orate and get some money.

Bishop Campbell wanted him to let the business of the conference proceed.

Elder Young was afraid he could get no time.

Bishop Campbell assured him he would have plenty of time if he would only just sit down.

Elder Young was weary of "only justing."

A Brother. "Only just you sit down, and if anyone owes you any money he'll pay you."

EXPENSES OF DELEGATES.

Brother McIntosh offered a resolution instructing each minister to collect $5 to pay for two delegates to the General Conference.

It was found that there were twelve delegates to provide for.

It was then proposed to tax each member of the denomination 12½ cents.

Brother Malone proposed to assess each member 10 cents.

Brother McIntosh said it would eventuate as it had once done—one delegate would get all the money collected, and the remainder would get none.

On motion, Brother Mitchem was appointed Special Treasurer to collect the tax.

Elder Young wanted members who had pledged sums for Wilberforce College, to pay the interest in advance.

The total amount received from all sources for the ministers' support was $20,873 during the past year.

The conference then proceeded to elect delegates to the General Conference.

On motion, the Secretaries were allowed $15 each for services during the conference.

Bishop Campbell said the ballots were to be deposited at the table.

The conference then took a recess till 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The conference re-assembled promptly at 8 o'clock, Bishop Quinn in the chair.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The Committee on the Election of Delegates reported that the following named gentlemen had received a majority of votes cast: W. C. Trevan, A. McIntosh, A. T. Hall, R. Bridges, G. C. Booth, W. S. Landford, N. Mitchem, J. W. Malone, J. Davis, and J. Mitchem. The committee recommended that they be confirmed as the delegates to the General Conference.

The report was adopted.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Rev. A. McIntosh offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, It is of vast importance that our delegates shall all be present at the General Conference, therefore be it

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of each travelling preacher to raise the sum of 12 cents from each member of his charge, which money shall be forwarded by money order to the treasurer of the funds to defray the expenses of the delegates to the General Conference; and, on failure to raise the said amount, the minister so failing shall be dealt with as in other cases of neglect of duty. No delegate shall be entitled to a greater amount than $[illegible]. In the event of a surplus of money after such dividends, the same shall be equally divided between the two conferences.

The resolution was adopted.

DIVIDING THE SPOILS.

The Rev. A. McIntosh offered the following:

Resolved, That in the event of the division of the Indiana Conference, the money in the Preachers' Aid Society, or that portion known as the Superannuated Bishops' and Preachers' Fund, shall be divided between the two conferences.

Brother Trevan moved an amendment that all money in the treasury be equally divided, which motion was agreed to.

Brother Trevan moved that the Conference of Illinois hold its first session in Bloomington.

Jacksonville, Galesburg, Keokuk, and Quincy were severally named, but Bloomington was selected.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The committee to whom was referred the question of Sunday Schools reported that during the past year the Sunday School branch of the conference had been considerably extended. There were 10 additional schools built, 16 school teachers, 112 scholars, and 18 School Superintendents. The committee pointed out the great importance of juvenile religious instruction, and recommended that one sermon per year, at least, be preached on this subject, and lastly, that none but professing Christians be chosen as teachers in the schools, except in cases of urgent necessity.

The report was adopted.

CHURCH AT FORT WAYNE.

Brother J. H. Payne said he learned that a white lady had purchased a lot in Fort Wayne, to donate to the colored people in that city as soon as they should erect a church upon it. A church could be purchased, with fixtures, for $250; it could be moved to the lot for $150. The property would then be worth $3,000. He had promised to lay the subject before the conference.

He moved that the Bishop instruct the minister of the nearest district to take up Fort Wayne as his point at the earliest opportunity.

The motion was agreed to.

MIXED.

Elder Young said a reporter had made him say that all the Professors of Wilberforce College were black men. This was not true. He wished it was. He would like it to be true, but it was not.

A Brother—"I would not."

Another—"Mix them up."

Bishop Shorter said the Faculty had always been mixed, the white sometimes preponderating, sometimes the colored. In the fundamental laws of the distribution, it was distinctly required that no distinction in the Faculty or students be made on the ground of race or color.

Brother Davis asked that Elder Young give some account of Wilberforce College.

Several members maintained that the evening session was for the completion of business, and that they had heard him yesterday.

Brother McIntosh suggested giving him five minutes.

Elder Young thought it an insult to be asked to give an account of the property [illegible] nothing to the institution. Brother McIntosh would [illegible] to hear nothing. [illegible]

Brother McIntosh said pecuniary affairs were in nothing, as long as [illegible] which had distinguished the complications of the College from the beginning. [illegible]

The Elder, [illegible] he said he hated to speak a quarter; [illegible] was a feeling among his audience when [illegible] wished he would quit, and he thought that was just such a feeling among his present hearers.

Bishop Campbell said he felt no doubt there [illegible].

But he continued.

Bishop Campbell wished it to be understood that the opposition which formed the text of the speaker's oration came from black men of other denominations.

Bishop Shorter said Brother McIntosh never said anything further from the truth than when he said the pecuniary affairs of Wilberforce were [illegible].

Brother McIntosh maintained his assertion that [illegible]

the thing stood. He never had been able to get any satisfaction on the subject.

Bishop Quinn was satisfied.

A hymn was then sung while a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of Brother Young.

MUSICAL BROWSE.

Some curious utterances occurred.

The congregation sang:

"'Twill be sweet,
'Twill be sweet,"—

Brother Young. "When we meet." Come up brethren and give our quarters.

"'Twill be sweet,
When we meet"

(Come along.) "By and by."

Chorus—"'Twill be sweet,
When we meet—
When we meet on that beautiful shore."

Brother Young. "On that beautiful shore"—Come brethren, ten cents or a quarter—"by and by."

Bishop Shorter.

"When we meet,
When we"—

Don't sit down yet, brethren—

"By and by,
Dear Lord, 'twill be sweet."

Brother Young. If you haven't a quarter, give ten cents.

"When we meet
On that beautiful shore."

Brother Young. "Beautiful."

The singing concluded, Brother Young said he never received so much in his life at any place as he had here. He had received $12 in South Carolina, but this beat all.

Brother Winslow moved to adjourn until this morning, which motion prevailed.

THE CAMP-MEETING.

A Happy Season on the Desplaines.

Difficulties of Returning to the City.

The religious services at the camp-meeting in Desplaines Grove were attended yesterday by an unusually large congregation, and the hearers seemed to be much edified by the exhortations and addresses of the brethren. The grove is a very attractive spot at present, being quite cool and breezy, and large numbers of people from every part of the circuit are availing themselves of the opportunity of joining in public worship under such cheering influences. The evenings are so cool that blankets and overcoats are found to be a desirable commodity, and the surroundings are so pleasant that the time not devoted to the religious exercises can be very agreeably employed in excursions through the woods, or up and down the river. A considerable delegation of Scandinavians are out this year, and they have regular services three times a day, conducted by their own preachers, in the Danish language.

An interesting feature of this season is the young people's meetings, which are held daily at 1 o'clock, under a canvas which has been erected for this purpose.

Among the pastors present during yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Cincinnati, the Rev. Dr. Bugbee, of Cincinnati, the Rev. Mr. Yates, of Aurora, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Park Avenue Church, the Rev. Dr. Dandy, and other well-known preachers of the city churches.

The morning exercises were opened with prayer, followed by the hymn "Depths of mercy can there be."

The Rev. T. W. Cone then preached an excellent discourse, from the 18th verse of the 4th chapter of St. John's Gospel, on the wonders and power of Jesus Christ as the mediator, the great want of the world now and for all time. Although the day of special revelations had passed, yet we had given to us mouths and tongues to do God's will and convert sinners. This was the great mission of ministers, to convert souls by a living voice and a living fire.

The afternoon services in the circle were attended by a large congregation. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Mandeville, of St. John's Church, after which the Rev. Mr. Thomas gave out the hymn, the singing being led by the Rev. John O. Foster.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. Youker, of Halsted Street Methodist Episcopal Church, from the text in the 53d chapter of Isaiah: "Who hath believed our report?" This report, he said, was the Gospel from God to man. It was a revelation of God, and it was also a revelation of man—a revelation of what man was before the fall, what he is after the fall, what man can be, and what man will be. Before the fall he was pure, holy, made in the image of God. After the fall he was deprived of the favor and fellowship of God, and deprived of the spirit of God. He was not only deprived of the favor and fellowship, but he was actually depraved, and made wicked. Man hated God naturally. "The carnal mind was enmity against God; was not subject to his laws, neither indeed could be." Aside from the atonement, man was totally depraved. Anything good comes from grace, and not from human nature.

After enforcing this doctrine at some length, the speaker went on to condemn the system of Sabbath School teaching, that which taught the children that they must work for Jesus, instead of teaching them first that they were totally depraved; that their hearts were wicked, and needed to be changed. But God had not left man in the dark state. The Bible came to them with the glorious tidings that their natures could be changed from hatred to love, from vice to virtue; that man could be made pure in heart and holy as before the fall; that he might have the image of God, in which he was originally formed, restamped on his moral nature. Man would finally regain all he lost in Adam's transgression and fall. His body would be glorified and made like unto Christ Jesus, and he would exchange Eden for Heaven.

An exhortation was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, and with a brief prayer-meeting the congregation was dismissed.

In the evening a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Park Avenue M. E. Church, and the rest of the exercises were devoted to prayer and singing.

The arrangements for the accommodation of visitors, as regards their bodily wants, and for the preservation of order, are most satisfactory. A sufficient force of police has been detailed to the camp-ground, to drive away such as come to seek after evil and not good. Thus far, however, they have found no troublesome characters about. Yesterday a couple of sneak thieves showed their faces at the edge of the wood, but, seeing the policemen, they quickly decamped.

There is, however, one drawback to the pleasure of attending camp-meeting this summer, and a very serious one, which may interfere, to a considerable extent, with the success which it is to be hoped will attend these outdoor gatherings. We allude to the miserable accommodation furnished by the railroad company. Whether the blame attaches to the company, or the managers of the camp-meeting, must be left to them to decide. It is certain that the people attending the meetings, have been put to very serious annoyance. For the last two evenings a large crowd (or, we should say, perhaps, congregation) have been most unwillingly compelled to remain all night in the grove, when they would much rather, and certainly expected to, pass the night at home. The evening train, which has been advertised to stop at Desplaines Grove, and which a large number of the worshippers depend upon, has whipped past for two evenings, leaving the worshippers in the lurch. This would be all right, perhaps, if there were not in the grove notices posted up everywhere advertising the visitors that they may leave by the 6:30 train for the city. It is not always convenient, even to the devout, to remain all night with Brother Hatfield in Desplaines Grove, when one has pressing engagements in the city—say, at 8 o'clock next morning. And, when people are defrauded in this way, it has a tendency to dampen the fire which Brother Hatfield may have just kindled in the heart. It can hardly be expected that a lady, who has a sick infant at home, or a dissipated husband, should return to the evening service, after that sore disappointment about the 6:30 train, in that cheerful frame of mind which befits such an occasion. No; the lady in question would grunt and growl all through the service, and would not only think the sermon stupid but would forget all the good lessons she had taken to heart in the morning. To be sure, one could walk from the camp grounds to Chicago, but it is fully 18 miles, and the roads are rather sandy, and there are few places on the way where refreshments are sold, and there are many barking dogs which would be sure to pop out on you at every farm house, and the limbs would be somewhat tired before reaching the end of that never-ending Milwaukee plank road.

It is recommended, therefore, that some better accommodations be furnished by the railroad, else the camp-meetings will be poorly attended. Those who own a horse had better hitch him up, until proper arrangements are made, in case they may be left waiting, as a good many have been for two days.

THE MUSKEGON.

New Boat of the Goodrich Line.

We take from the *Post* the following description of the Muskegon, the new vessel of the Goodrich Transportation Company:

This vessel, which is to run between this city, Muskegon, and Grand Haven, is 214½ feet in length over all, 30½ feet beam, and 40 feet width over all. The main deck is occupied by the ladies' cabin, clerk's, and steward's offices, lamp and baggage-room, and the usual space for storing goods for transportation. The ladies' cabin is elegantly fitted up. Heavy Brussels carpets cover the floor. Black walnut furniture, richly upholstered, is plentiful. The state-rooms are models of convenience and comfort, and a wash-room and water-closet are near by. They are heated, as is the case all over the boat, with steam heaters, covered with heavy marble slabs.

The main entrance to the gentlemen's cabin is from the centre of the boat, by a broad stairway. The sides are finished in polished pine and black walnut. The after saloon or cabin is seventy-seven feet in length and fifteen feet wide. Elegant pier mirrors with marble stands and silver guards occupy either end. A heavy body Brussels of elegant design is upon the floor, and black walnut furniture, richly engraved, inlaid with gold and upholstered in French moquette, affords accommodations for the passengers. Large bronze chandeliers hang from the ceilings. The pilasters each side of the state-rooms are surmounted with gilt caps, and two rows of gilt wires run along each side above them. The skylights are enamelled glass, and in the stern light are the words "Goodrich Line" are ground. There are three grand rooms aft the wheel on each side—a double and single room. The double room may be used for families or parties of gentlemen or ladies. There are fifty-five state-rooms, each having two berths.

The dining-room is 40x18 in dimensions. The forward end is circular, and contains several windows, so that a thorough circulation may be obtained. The floor has a tapestry Brussels carpet upon it, and the room is furnished with cushioned oak arm-chairs. The washing and smoking room is unusually large, its dimensions being 10x22 feet. Black walnut and ash settees occupy either side. At one end is the marble-topped wash-stand. It is finished in ash and black walnut. The room is ventilated by three windows. Underneath this apartment is the gentlemen's closet.

In the texas are apartments for the Captain, mates, and wheelsmen. Network and railing ornament the hurricane deck, and an awning is stretched over the promenade deck forward, and over each quarter deck aft. The lamp room is completely enclosed in iron so that should an explosion or accident occur, the boat could not be ignited. The engine is 42 inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. The boiler is low pressure, and 10 feet in diameter and 21 feet long.

The colors of the boat were presented by the citizens of Muskegon, and are the finest on the lakes. A perfect system of hose and water pipes protects the vessel in case of fire. The Muskegon was built at Manitowoc by G. S. Rand, and furnished and finished by G. Hurson, agent of the company. [illegible] of the steamer are C. E. Kirtland, [illegible]—Torrence, first engineer; Warren Dorrer, clerk; J. McBride, first mate, and G. Wilson, steward.

SWAMP LANDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The exposure of the Empire Tea Company, a few days ago, suggests the propriety of treating some other swindles in like manner, and, for the information of the "susceptible," the writer would respectfully warn them against certain real estate advertised as Hyde Park lots.

One of these bogus operators succeeded in selling in twenty-five feet lots about 320 acres of land in Section 32, 37, 14, in the Calumet swamp, and now the same parties have made a subdivision of about 320 acres in Section 32, 36, 14, being four miles directly south of the other subdivision and twenty-one miles from the Court House, and which has a real value of about $10 per acre. These lots are peddled out here and through the various Eastern and Western cities at from $30 to $150 per lot, or $300 to $2,400 per acre, and are called "[illegible] Addition to Hyde Park, or Chicago." [illegible]

value of the lot, of course they do not care what is taken for the deferred payments.

This practice is done to an alarming extent, as many brokers can testify, who have frequent inquiries about such lots from strangers throughout the country; and the only way to avoid these swindles is to have nothing whatever to do with "specialists," unless they can be reached directly by the authorities, and if this can be done the writer will gladly furnish the names.

Beware of lots outside the city advertised at $15 to $50, cash balance $10 per month till paid, no taxes nor interest. These are almost invariably pure confidence games.

Do not buy, unless you are positively acquainted with the land and the seller.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings on Wednesday Evening and Thursday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The sessions of the National Educational Convention were resumed last evening. Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, read an elaborate paper on the subject, "How Far May the State Provide for the Education of Her Children at the Public Cost?" He took strong grounds in favor of the largest provision by the State for public instruction. A portion of the address was devoted to the consideration of high schools, which he considered as but a step in the scheme of education, which should be provided by the State, and which should culminate in a national university. He summed up as follows: "I believe that the question for American statesmen is not how little, but how much, can the State properly do for the education of its children. I believe that the one thing most precious in the sight of God and of all good men is the welfare and growth of the immortal mind, and that to secure that on the largest scale, the Legislatures should go to the verge of their constitutional powers, the courts to the limit of their liberality of construction, and the Executives to the extreme of their proper official prerogatives. I believe that all American States may, and should, supplement the district school with the high school, and the high school, if need be, with the university, all at the public cost, and exhibit to the world the noblest fruitage of the century—a model free school system; and when there is added to all this, as I believe, is written in the future there will be, an educated national university, standing at the head of all, crowning all, then will there be indeed a perfect system of American public education."

Mr. William F. Harris, of Missouri, followed with a paper on the subject of a national university, in which he reviewed the whole question, claiming that such an institution was among the designs of the founders of the government, and that it was clearly constitutional.

Dr. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, presented an elaborate report of the Common National University, which recommended the appointment of a permanent committee of thirteen, to concentrate the best thought of the country upon the various important questions involved in the perfection of a plan for the institution, and to marshal the strength of the country in the systematic and potential support of the measure when at last finally brought to the attention of Congress. The following committees were appointed for this purpose: Dr. J. W. Hoyt, Madison, Wis.; Dr. Thomas Hill, Waltham, Mass.; E. L. Godkin, New York city; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. Barnes Sears, Virginia; Colonel D. F. Boyd, Baton Rouge, La.; Dr. Daniel Reid, Columbia, Mo.; W. F. Phelps, Winona, Minn.; Hon. H. C. Gibbs, Portland, Oregon; Hon. Newton Bateman, Springfield, Ill. Ex-officio members: Hon. E. E. White, President of the National Educational Association; John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Education; Joseph Henry, President of the National Academy of Science; Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Dr. Samuel Elliott, President of the American Social Science Association.

Mr. Wickersham proposed the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association will look with favor upon any plan of giving pecuniary aid to the struggling educational systems of the South that the General Government may deem judicious.

John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Education, offered a resolution, which was accepted, that a committee of one from each State and Territory, and one from the District of Columbia, be appointed by the association to take such action as shall seem to them expedient to secure a full presentation of the improvement in American education at the International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

In William F. Harris' paper on how far may the State provide for the education of her children at the public cost, the following passages occur: "Unless we educate the people, and place in their hands the directing power in continually increasing extent, the sceptre drops from our national hand, and we approach the brink of national death. It was clear that this convention gathered strength, and had become organized into the policy of the State, when we read, three years ago, in the report of the United States Commissioner, Dr. Hoyt, of the immense efforts made all over our country to found a system of industrial education. The democratic idea of civilization sends forward as its advance guard the legions of productive industry, and covers its flanks with the all-powerful engines of intercommunication, the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph; but man will not submit to be educated merely as a director of machines and instrumentalities of industry. He soon aspires to direct himself and be self-governed. If the monarchies of Europe think to put off the people with mere polytechnic and industrial education, they will find they have fostered a directing power that will grope for and find the helm of State, and then attempt to direct the administration of the government. The mistake will then become visible that the people must have universal education, fitting them for the highest as well as the lowest positions. Not only should mechanical directive power be taught in the people's schools, but also spiritual directive power. Leave out the humanities from education, and you leave out the culture that guides its course, and communism, and socialism, and abstract theories will find their way quickly into the heads of the laboring classes. No merely prescriptive education on the part of the Church or school can prevent the people's mind being fly-blown with crazy political and social theories, destructive to all sound growth—not merely natural philosophy, chemistry, mathematics, and geology, must be studied, but likewise the science of society, and the state of art, religion and philosophy, in all their phases. Each child must be waited on by the instructions of man, and invited to the spectacles spread out before him from the lofty summit of human civilization. His human brothers that have added a cubit to the world's stature, by their heroic labors, must be pointed out to him—the methods and results of the attainment of their ends must be revealed to him; the noblest aspiration and earnest, self-sacrificing endeavor must be imparted to him, as the means of achieving his individual destiny. The whole world of the arts and sciences [illegible] the auxiliary of each man, woman, and child. The government of a republic must educate all its people, and it must educate them so far that they are able to educate themselves in a continual process of culture, extending through life. It is, indeed, a great thing to have even a class of society educated. No doubt all profit by it, even when the education is confined to the few. But in a Democracy all must be educated. The interest of property demands it, the interest of the government demands it, and one generation of well-educated people in a State forces upon all adjacent States the necessity of public education, as a mere war measure, as a means of preservation of the State. An ignorant people can be governed, but only a wise people can govern itself."

In the department of higher education there was a long discussion on Greek pronunciation; after which a committee was appointed to report rules at the meeting next year, after correspondence with the Philological Association.

The Harvard system of degrees also occupied the attention of this department for some time.

In the elementary section, Miss Mary Smith, A. of New York, spoke on the methods of teaching geography, and was listened to with close attention. She said: Geography as a science is a new thing, divided into three departments. First, a general view of the earth as a whole; second, minute study of each country; third, of the laws and principles underlying the whole of these. The first only belongs to the primary school. The subject may be so taught as to give a foundation or frame work for future study, and secure real mental growth and culture; hence the necessity of a clear apprehension of the correct logical relations of the subject. Geography should be taught in the interest of civilization. What is the significance of this or that country to man? is the grand question of physical geography and the foundation of political geography. This order furnishes the best means of remembering the details of geography, and enables the pupils to judge where any occupation is likely to pay, and what parts of the earth now unoccupied may be subdued by civilized men.

Miss Delia Thorp, of Cincinnati, spoke on the same subject.

Mr. Hancock, of Cincinnati, read a paper on "Primary Teaching," and was followed by E. E. White, of Ohio, and Mr. Bell, of Indianapolis.

Mr. Harris, of St. Louis, spoke in behalf of Leigh's system of phonetic writing in the primary grades, and made some remarks on geography and arithmetic.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change in barometer in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in temperature in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Mich.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	NE	[illegible]	Fair

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The high barometer, which was on Wednesday afternoon on the New England coast, has extended southward, with diminishing pressure, and is now off Cape Hatteras. South and southeasterly winds have been very generally reported during the day from South Carolina to Maine, with cloudy and variable weather. Light local rains have been reported from New Jersey, and rain fell last night at most stations northeast of Georgia. Smoke and haze still continue from Michigan to New York, and only light showers reported last night from the lower lakes. Cloudiness has increased very generally in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and a severe local storm is now reported from Southern Illinois.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall along the entire Atlantic coast, with rising temperature and light southwest winds from Virginia and Kentucky to New England. The conditions will be favorable for local storms over this small area to-night and Friday. The barometer will probably continue high, with clear and pleasant weather, on the upper lakes. A cyclone is probably advancing northwestwardly upon Southern Florida.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Burnett's superior extracts of lemon, vanilla, etc., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest, and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

Rough Skin made Smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Connubial Felicity—Nothing tends more to connubial happiness than cheerful and healthy infants and children. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is the great children's soothing remedy.

He is Truly a Stump Speaker Who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant Sozodont daily; the recipe is simple but sure.

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO, 7-OCTAVE; ALSO, PARLOR SUIT, [illegible]

SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible]

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A FRESH STOCK of New York pianos, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ENTIRE CHANGE.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 22, and every evening until further notice,

THE POOR GENTLEMAN!

AND

A Fight for the Championship.

Grand Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

No improper persons admitted.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Third regular Season of the favorite DEARBORN

MINSTRELS.

Exquisite New First Part Scene.

Beautiful Ballads by the Great Quartette.

The Entire Bill new, chaste, and elegant.

Seats secured six days in advance.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

HANDSOME PARLOR SETS,

Billiard Tables, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, August 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE RESIDENCE LOT,

Southeast corner of Lincoln Place and Webster-av. (Asylum),

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday, August 29, at 3 o'clock, at our rooms, 5, 7, 9 & 11 Randolph-st.,

We shall sell, without reserve, lot 2, block 21, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, T. 40, R. 14 east, southeast corner Lincoln Place and Webster (Asylum) avenue, 100x112 feet to alley 16 feet. This property is located but one block from Clark-st., in a thriving neighborhood.

TITLE PERFECT.

Terms: $2,000 to remain on mortgage until December 22, 1874, with interest at 8 per cent; balance cash.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LOTS ON STATE-ST! LOTS ON NIAGARA-ST

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, August 29, at 3 o'clock at our salesrooms 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st., Dearborn Block.

Lot 8 in Day's sub., Section 4, Town 38, 24x125 feet, near Forty-second-st., on State-st.

Lots 25 and 26 in Fields' Sub. Sec. 5, T. 38, north of Fifty-first-st., corner Niagara and Bissell-sts., 25x125 feet each.

Terms easy.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS,

Hardware, Table Cutlery,

CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, August 30, at 9½ o'clock, at Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Linen Goods, Yankee Notions, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 9½ o'clock, at Dearborn Block, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.

133 and 135 State-st.

The balance of stock will be sold FRIDAY MORNING, August 25, at 9½ o'clock.

English Crockery,

Decorated Ware,

Fixtures, Safe and Desks.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE AT

133 and 135 State-st.

On FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 25, at 9½ o'clock

OF THE STOCK OF

J. C. CONSTANT & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in House Furnishing Goods of every description.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Carpets, Oil Cloth & Crockery.

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Office Desks and Chairs, What Nots, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges.

50 Marble and Wood-Top Tables.

50 pcs Oil Cloth.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 9½ a. m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday Sale

OF

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

Easy Chairs, Book Cases, Side Boards, Wardrobes, Hall Racks, Marble-top Tables, Office, Dining, and Kitchen Furniture, Chairs, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

Friday, August 25, at 10 o'clock, at our rooms, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

Also second-hand Furniture, including Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, Stoves, Mirrors, Paintings, Silver, Plated Ware, Window Shades, &c. We are manufacturers' agents and sell NEW FURNITURE through the week at their prices, saving purchasers the retail profits, and by Auction every Friday.

COLBY & WIRTS,

Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 42 and 44 Dearborn-st.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

QUARTER-SECOND

Watches,

Of our own importation, at very low prices.

A genuine Waltham Watch, in silver cases, for $14.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers,

141 Clark-st., corner Madison.

BY J. A. MARSHALL & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF

HOUSE AND LOT,

On the Premises, No. 126 North Peoria-st.,

Tuesday, August 29, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

at the following very favorable terms:

One-tenth cash down, and one-twentieth each six months with interest at 8 per cent.

J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Saturday, August 26, at 9½ o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Carpets, Mirrors, Stoves, &c.

GUNS AND CROCKERY,

At our salesrooms, 23 and 25 Randolph-st.

REED, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

Auctioneers, Office 121 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING HOUSE,

This day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 277 South State-st. Rare chance.

By FLETCHER & LAZEAR,

41, 43 and 45 East Randolph-st.

REGULAR SALE, this day, at 10 o'clock a. m., of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Concord Wagons, &c., &c. Also, 25 set light Buggy Harness.

WM. McMILLEN, Auctioneer.

Chattel Mortgage Sale.

On SATURDAY, Aug. 26, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m., I shall sell the Lease, License for Restaurant, stock of Liquors, Fixtures, etc., of No. 9 West Madison-st. at public auction. N. M. PLOTKE, Constable and Agent of Mortgagee.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE IN THIS CITY, suitable for drug business, in a good locality; corner store preferred. State situation, rent, &c., and address L 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PROMPT-PAYING TENANT wishes for self, wife, and child, a small cottage in good repair, in good neighborhood on North Side; rent must be moderate. Address, for three days, V 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 TO 10 rooms, between Morgan, Lincoln, VanBuren, and Fulton-sts., for a responsible tenant. Leave description with F. C. VIERLING, Room 15, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE, FURnished, on South or West Side, for the winter or year; neighborhood must be first-class. Address, stating terms, M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE STABLE FOR at least 8 horses and twelve three wagons; must be on South Side, within 10 minutes' walk of Washington-st. Address V 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH POWER TO PURchase, a sash factory in complete running order. State price and location. V 173, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A house with 7 or 8 rooms, in a good locality; gas and water, with bath-room required; price not to exceed $50 per month. Address CLARK, P. O. Drawer 872.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS of some ground on which to build a large stable; must be on South Side, about ten minutes walk from Washington-st. Address V 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN EXchange for 80 acres of choice land in Kansas; would assume small encumbrance or pay some cash. Address G 48, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A RECEIPT BOOK, IN GOING FROM [illegible]

LOST—RUN AWAY WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ONE bay mare, [illegible]

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, BETWEEN CORNER [illegible]

LOST—RED LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining [illegible]

[illegible]

LOST—ON NEW [illegible]

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. A. LINN, ROOM 7, UHLICH Block. [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 7: [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY—THE southwest corner Madison-av. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON LONG TIME—LOTS on [illegible] Inquire at 123 Dearborn-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 10 ACRES ON [illegible] A. H. BELL, 411 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS OF CAMPBELL PARK, ONLY [illegible]

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN—4 lots on West Side near Central Park for half their value. Address H 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—12 LOTS ON [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS. FORTY-FOURTH-ST., northwest corner Cottage Grove-av., [illegible] OAKWOOD-AV., northwest corner Langley, [illegible] OAKLEY-ST., near Monroe-st., [illegible] FIFTY-THIRD-ST., 15 acres on railroad, [illegible] SIXTY-THIRD-ST., [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 121 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—FRAME HOUSE, [illegible] FRED L. FAKE & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Forty-fourth-st., [illegible] FRED L. FAKE & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 779 WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st. [illegible] MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LINCOLN, NEAR DIVISION-st.; [illegible] MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES FOR MEN OF MODERATE means. [illegible] ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., WEST FRONT, BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO LOTS ON [illegible] THOS. FREEMAN, 114 Randolph-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—4 LOTS [illegible] JAMES H. HILL, Room 4, 42 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES FINELY ADAPTED [illegible] Inquire of JOHN B. SHERMAN & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES SOUTHWEST CORNER OF Vincennes-av. and Forty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS EACH [illegible] FEET TO A 16-foot alley, south front, on Van Buren-st., between Centre and Throop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., REAL ESTATE Agent; [illegible] G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., REAL ESTATE Agent; [illegible] HUBBARD, JR., 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A VERY PLEASant [illegible] Apply at 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN A PIECE of [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIRST-CLASS MARble front residence, [illegible] AYRES & HOFF, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$200 PER FOOT, ON GOOD TERMS, [illegible] AYRES & HOFF, Office 7, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET, EAST FRONT ON Wabash-av., south of Thirty-first-st. AYRES & HOFF, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONLY $90 PER FOOT FOR 25 OR 100 feet on Indiana-av., [illegible] AYRES & HOFF, Office 7, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT CORNER FRONTING [illegible] AYRES & HOFF, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PARK PROPERTY ON the West Side, fronting Douglas Park and Ogden-av. AYRES & HOFF, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$[illegible] PER FOOT FOR 50x161, E. FRONT on Wabash-av., 50 ft. south of Forty-first-st. AYRES & HOFF, 99 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON HUBBARD-ST., two blocks from horse cars. [illegible] LEVI WING & CO., 121 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE HOTEL LOT, SUITABLE [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Agent, Rooms 19, 20, and 21, No. 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD, 12 LOMBARD Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD, 12 LOMBARD Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—BRICK BASEMENT AND frame house, 434 North LaSalle-st.; [illegible] HANNA, Reaper Office, 370 North Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—1 OR 2 LOTS ON Warren-av., near Western-av. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID marble residence for lots or acre property. [illegible] MILLER & RIGDON, 38 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD, 12 LOMBARD Block, several nice lots, 25x125, on Thirty-first-st., [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE ACRES BEAUTIFUL grove property fronting Lake Shore drive at a decided bargain; [illegible] D. L. HONORE, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., N. E. ¼, Sec. 17; [illegible] YOUNG & VEASEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT 146 PRAIRIE-AV., A NEAT, cozy, two-story nine room cottage, [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, Room 19, 132 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. REES & CO., 9 DEARBORN-st. No. 100 Canalport-av.; store and house, only $3,500.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT near Thirteenth-st., [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NORTHWEST corner Forty-fourth-st., a high and beautiful lot. Title perfect. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—25x184 FEET, NEAR Fifty-second-st., $45 per foot. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BARN ON LOT NO. 1108 INDIANA-av., cheap. Address D 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—CHEAP [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. LOT AT A BARGAIN—25x170 feet to planked alley; [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MICHIGAN-av., [illegible] MILLER & RIGDON, 38 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS IN IRVING PARK [illegible] MILLER & RIGDON, 38 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] ACRES ON WEST HARRISON-st., [illegible] BALDWIN, 54 Madison-st., Room 10, Pope's Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land, [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BROWNE & CULVER, 132 WASHington-st., Room 11, have houses and lots in Evanston, [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR NORmal School, [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, FOR ONE-HALF cash and balance in five years, [illegible]

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX ACRES OF LAND [illegible]

FOR SALE—21 LOTS, SOUTH CHICAGO, NEAR [illegible] 47 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR HAWTHORN, C., B. & Q. R. R., and Riverside Boulevard. [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY J. S. GOULD, 12 LOMBARD Block: [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FEW ACRES OF DESIRABLE land near the Calumet Harbor, [illegible] J. H. KEELER, 131 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM PROPERTY—40 ACRES [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AN OVERLOOKED BARGAIN—IN A [illegible] West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD-PAYING LAUNDRY FOR SALE, IN A good location. [illegible] A. J. SMITH, 126 Monroe-st.

A STATIONERY STORE AND NEWS DEPOT FOR sale on reasonable terms. Apply at 567 West Lake-st.

A MAN WANTED TO JOIN ME IN AN OFFICE business, [illegible] 126 Monroe-st.

A SPECIAL LOT OF ART GOODS FOR SALE; [illegible]

A GOOD LAUNDRY, DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, [illegible] Address N 104, Tribune office.

A LARGE BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, ON South Side, [illegible] FITCH & CO., 153 Dearborn-st.

A WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF CROCKERY, [illegible] CHINA, P. O. Box [illegible]

BAKERY FOR SALE—AT 567 SOUTH STATE-st.; [illegible]

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, ON HOTEL PRINciple, [illegible] Address O 58, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE; 11 GOOD rooms, full of boarders; [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON THE I. C. & R. R., [illegible] H. CONE, Aurora, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE AT [illegible] CHAS. SINCLAIR, 21 Clark-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN WISCONSIN DOING [illegible] LORD, SMITH & CO., 25 Wabash-av., for particulars.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR AN ACTIVE man [illegible] Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE TO RENT, IN Nashua, Iowa. Address W. D. PERRIN, Nashua, Iowa.

GROCERY WITH SMALL STOCK, WHERE LARGE [illegible] Address Y 58, Tribune office.

MILL TO RENT IN TOPEKA, KANSAS, WITH 3 [illegible] THOS. WADE, Lock Box 8, North Topeka, Kansas.

MANUFACTURING BUSINESS DOING A SPLENdid trade [illegible] ASHLEY & CO., 4 Market-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MILL FOR SALE [illegible] J. FISHER, 129 West Randolph-st.

THE DRUG STORE COR. STATE AND FORTY-seventh-sts. for sale; [illegible]

THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A FIRST-class boarding-house for sale, [illegible] known as the Burlington House. Apply on premises.

THE FIRST REASONABLE CASH OFFER, OR [illegible] Address T 110, Tribune office.

VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for farm or other property. It is in successful operation, and paying. 145 Randolph-st., Room 1.

WOOD AND COAL YARD FOR SALE, 499 SOUTH Halsted-st.; 1-ton scales, and everything complete. Price $600.

$175.—BAKERY AND NOTION STORE. Good location. Cash trade. Suitable for lady or gentleman. Apply at Room 13, Reynolds Block, or address E 45, Tribune office.

$200.—WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a grocery store, 259 West Twelfth-st., for this week; shop, stove, and awning included.

$300.—WILL BUY A CIGAR STAND DOING A [illegible] Tribune office.

$500.—WANTED—A LADY OR GENT WITH $500 cash, as equal partner, [illegible]

$500.—WILL BUY ONE-HALF OF A BUSINESS [illegible]

$500.—RETIRING PARTNER LEAVING CITY [illegible] 24 Washington-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE on the North Side, for a year from September or October. Apply to ROBT. READ, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY MARBLE-front dwelling, in a pleasant location on South Side, ten minutes walk from Court House. Rent $1,200 a year. Apply to ROBERT READ, 12 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—NO. 172 ONTARIO-ST., TWO-STORY frame, 10 rooms, water; house in good order. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, on Indiana-st., near Rush-st.; contains 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, marble mantels, hot and cold water, heated with hot air, bath-room, water-closets, etc.; first-class in all respects, with fine barn attached. [illegible] Apply to C. TUNNICLIFF, Room 1, 121 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW DWELLING-HOUSES, 11 rooms each, on St. John's-place, near Union Park; modern improvements, with barns. IRA N. HERRICK, 45 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, and furniture, Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth-sts. For particulars call on G. H. GAUBERT, 152 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAT BASEMENT COTTAGE, 119 South Lincoln-st., 5 large rooms, $20. Apply at 240 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—TO A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, a furnished house in good location on South Side. Will take rent in board if desired. References required. Address N 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, FURnished or unfurnished, and barn, on North LaSalle-st., between Oak and Maple. Apply at 330 North LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED COTTAGE of 6 rooms, one block from Chicago-av. cars. 89 Superior-st.

TO RENT—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, TO A RESPONsible tenant, with part of furniture for sale if desired, a large house of 14 rooms, containing all the modern improvements; first-class in all respects, with nice barn attached. Apply on the premises, 154 Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—THE 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE 209 Illinois-st., between State and Cass. The house contains 9 rooms, bath, gas, etc. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—

Elegant 10-room dwelling 288 Calumet-av., 25 ft. lot and large barn.

JNO. G. NICHOLSON, House Agent, 131 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN Evanston; 8 rooms; beautiful location. Address O 128, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN C. L. JENKS' BUILDING, 19 AND 21 Madison-st., elegant stores, offices, and rooms by owner, 201 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping. 281 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR CONGRESS-st., a suite of front rooms; also one large back room; all well furnished; house first-class. Parties must be responsible and permanent. Address P. O. Box 429.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF HOUSE 540 WEST Madison-st.; 6 rooms, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, gas; $40. Apply as above.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, by the day or week, 128 State-st. No single women need apply. B. K. COWLES.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HALL-ROOM at very low price. No. 27 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED room, suitable for single gentlemen, in private family. References required. 19 Third-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with piano, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at 207 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, with closet, in a private family, on Wabash-av., near Peck-court, at $12 per month. Address H 125, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, AT 412 CANAL-ST., SUITable for a large family. The owner wishes to take the rent in board; would have no objection to a few select boarders. House in good order; good enough for any person, earning no more than $2,000 or $3,000 a year. Can be seen after 1 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN TRIBUNE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING. Apply to W. C. DOW, 15 LaSalle-st., or at Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESERtion, cruelty, drunkenness, etc. Scandal avoided. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT newspaper report. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney in the State and United States Courts, 165 Madison-st.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A YOUNG ALLO[illegible] [illegible] Messrs. REA & COATES, 126 Lake-st.

STORAGE FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND general merchandise, [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SECOND-HAND FURniture, [illegible] JOHN ANDREW, 122 [illegible]

WANTED—UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN [illegible] A. LINN, Room 7 Uhlich Block.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS residence on one of our most fashionable streets, [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A SMART, ENERGETIC BOY FROM 15 to 20 years old to work in dish store; best of references required. Inquire at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN NOBLE'S ART gallery and picture store who has had experience in the business. Apply at 120 State-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; fare and fees advanced; also 25 sawmill hands. Apply at 15 and 17 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TO LEAVE AT 9 A. M., 25 MEN FOR Milwaukee. Also 25 men for Illinois; all company work; fare and fee advanced. 184 South Wells-st.

WANTED—25 LABORERS IN OR NEAR CITY; 5 stone masons, 6 cabinetmakers; 200 laborers for railroads, sawmills, quarries, and parks; also situations furnished in city. Apply at 29 S. LaSalle-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY, 25 MORE laborers for Green Bay & Escanaba Railroad; company work; sure pay. Fare and fees advanced by COAKER & HJORTH, agents for G. L. Dunlap & Bro., 219 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY AT 5 P. M., 50 railroad laborers for this state; wages, $2 per day; free fare; no office fees; work will last over one year. Apply early at 247 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THIS State; wages, $2 per day; fare and office fee free; go out with me to-day; 10 sawmill hands; 20 for parks. E. A. ANGELL, 107 East Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A RELIABLE young man of good address can have steady work and good pay at 147 South LaSalle-st., first floor.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Wisconsin, to go to-day, 50 near the city. Come early to 113 Illinois-st. R. P. OSTEEN & CO.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH, 25 RAILROAD AND levee hands; wages, $2.25. Apply at 99 Randolph-st., Room 12, for transportation.

WANTED—TO LEAVE, 50 RAILROAD LABORers, Southern Iowa; one year's work; no charge for fare; 25 sawmill hands; 100 to work near city. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 239 East Randolph-st., Room 5½.

WANTED—25 STONE AND 10 BRICK MASONS, wages, $3.25 per day; 50 laborers, $1.75 per day, for Illinois; 50 laborers for Iowa; company work; free fare; 25 tie cutters for Indiana; 25 laborers to work in the city; good wages; steady work. Apply to SNELL & TIMMERMAN, 306 South Water-st., Room 5.

WANTED—25 GOOD, RELIABLE CANVASSERS, male and female, immediately, at our office, to sell an article of daily consumption that every family must and will have; those only having had experience desired. Call, or address with stamp, DE FORD & GAUTHIER, 145 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT WITH $1.50 can engage in a business that will pay from $4 to $10 per day. Call at Monroe House, 173 South Clark-st. S. GORTON & CO.

WANTED—A GERMAN OFFICE BOY, 15 OR 16 years old; must be honest, competent, and industrious. Address, in own hand writing, Q 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER FARM HAND TO do fall work. Enclose recommendations. J 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME knowledge of grocery trade to take care of horses and drive wagon. Apply at 258 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years old, with good reference, to tend a cigar store. Apply at 285 East Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY AT 119 MONROE-ST., in basement; $7 per week.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK IN A GRAIN house that can loan employer $1,000 on No. 1 real estate security. Address Z 58, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A FEW MEN TO SELL GOODS IN Chicago and other large cities; also a partner with a small capital. Inquire at Room 19 Reynolds' Block.

WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MEN TO SELL THE Pet Washer; weighs 2 pounds; price, $2.50. Also pocket corn sheller; price, 75 cents; $10 per day easy. PET WASHER CO., 123 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE NEW $1.50 AGricultural implement; 1,000 easily sold in each county; $200 per month cleared by agents; no charge for rights. KIMBALL & CO., 158 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER, ONE who can stripe; also a carriage smith; to good hands steady employment will be given. N. BERGERON, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—ONE TURNER AND ONE CABINET maker at Evansville, Wis.; steady work and good wages. Call at 178 Lake-st.

WANTED—EARLY FRIDAY MORNING, 3 GOOD tailors; good wages and steady employment at 197 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCH REPAIRER. Address JAMES A. WEBB & CO., Janesville, Wis.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOEMAKER CAN FIND steady employment at JOHN LYNCH'S, 736 Archer-av.

WANTED—GOOD GAS FITTERS AT McGINLEY'S, 132 Washington-st. Call early.

WANTED—A GOOD STALL MAN IN MARKET, one used to city trade. Apply at Market, cor of Halsted and Madison-sts.

WANTED—AN UNDERTAKER THAT THOROughly understands the business. Apply at 40 South Desplaines-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and is not above making himself useful about the house. Address K 48, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH A FRESH [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM the country a job as teamster; a young man that understands taking care of horses, cleaning buggies and harness; can have a good recommend. [illegible] Apply to J. McDONALD, corner Market and [illegible] August 24 to 26.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to look after horse and work in garden, or [illegible] in a store. Call on or address W. GREY, [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF six years' experience. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO ASSIST [illegible] bookkeeper, or counter hands; [illegible] no objection as to location. Address [illegible] P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] bookkeeper or general clerk; he speaks and writes English, German, and French. Address [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN [illegible] to clerk in a clothing or fancy goods store; one that has good experience in the business; satisfactory references given. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a wholesale grocery store. [illegible] Apply at 37 West Harrison.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS CARPENTERS—A young man, just out of his time, [illegible] wages not so much of an object as [illegible] employment with a good firm, so as to improve in business; has a good kit of tools, and can give the best of city references. Please address for three days [illegible] Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A STEADY [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—A first-class cutter is open to an engagement; good references given. Address [illegible] Brooks at Edward Ely & Co., [illegible] Chicago, for D. B. KELLY.

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A German man who understands his business and is not afraid to make himself useful about the house. Call on or address H. HOFFMAN, [illegible] State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH FIRST-class coachman; can bring good city references. Address J 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN as coachman, [illegible] for two days Y 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE AS COACHman. Address J 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NO. 1 COACHMAN that thoroughly understands his business, [illegible] city reference. Apply to H. BYRNE, [illegible] Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; [illegible] thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address in rear of 193 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (American) in a private family, willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address L 135, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman in a private house, one who understands the care of horses and carriages, [illegible] make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place. I have first-class references from families in this city. Please address COACHMAN, [illegible] Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO TAKE entire charge of one or more children, [illegible] provide a home, if necessary; references [illegible] Address, with particulars, E. L. B., care of [illegible] WILLSON, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY EXPERIenced in teaching the English branches, French, German, &c.; also, in superintending a household with the entire charge of children; would like to be connected with some institution or become [illegible] some genteel family in town where her services would be an equivalent. Address H 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A WET NURSE, BY A healthy young woman without encumbrance. Apply to Mrs. [illegible] office, [illegible] State-st., [illegible] Palmer House.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCANdinavian girl in a store; she speaks [illegible] English, also understands German; or as seamstress in a nice family, is a very good sewer and [illegible] likes children. Please call for two days at No. [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH woman to take care of young children. Apply to PROF. COQUARD, 178 East Adams-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork or up-stairs work in a private family. [illegible] at 178 Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID IN a boarding house. Apply at 262 South Canal-st. two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; can give the best city references. Apply 339 State-st., corner Twelfth.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do cooking or general housework. Call for two days at 100 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one to do second work [illegible]

NEW YORK

Review of the Stock, Money, and Breads[illegible] Markets.

Advices of the Fatal Wre[illegible] New Orleans Steame[illegible]

The Anneke Jans Heirs [illegible]ence Another Ral[illegible]

Verdict of the Brooklyn [illegible]ner's Jury in the Wes[illegible] Calamity.

The Italian Demons[illegible] Interfered with by [illegible] Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tr[illegible]

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The stock ma[illegible] considerable strength to-day. The [illegible] tures were Lake Shore, Union Pa[illegible] Island, Western Union, Panama, and [illegible] The latter has been largely dealt in [illegible] report of increased earnings; but it [illegible] is a prospect of an opposition line [illegible] lished to share the trade. The broker[illegible] increase in their orders from customers [illegible] and other places of summer resort. [illegible] is generally strong, and [illegible] to fill the orders they [illegible] prices beyond the [illegible] strength every d[illegible] higher next mo[illegible]

[illegible]